The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,705—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
[illegible] ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
HOTEL
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th Aug.
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
MARIATERESA		3,012	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 22, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected a reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund Rive Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

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ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES CAMERONE, M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., M.P., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

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Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market. Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES! CHAMPAGNES!!

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A FEW OF THE BARGAINS AT PHILLIPS AND CO'S SALE.

	Rs.		Rs
ALBUMS	30	Reduced to	12
PICTURES FRAMED	12	" "	5
WORK BOXES	25	" "	18
HAND BAGS	18	" "	10
DRESSING BAGS	120	" "	80
DRESSING CASES	27-8	" "	15

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
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Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
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Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
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FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes,
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter,
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied,

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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AMICUS INTER AMICOS

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THE GIRLS AT THE GRANGE,
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THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett.

A Man and his Kingdom. By L. Openheim.
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The Weird of Deadly Hollow. By Bertram Mitford.
Fortune's my Foe. By Bloundell Burton.
True Heart. By J. Le Breton.

THE CONFOUNDING OF CAMELIA. By A. D. Sedgwick.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor or Auditors

and immediately afterwards, an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held to consider and, if approved, pass the following Special Resolution, viz.: "That permission of the Company be asked to alter clause 80 of the Company's Articles of Association to 'and the remuneration of the Directors shall be Rs. 60 for the Chairman, and Rs. 30 for each Director for every meeting of Directors attended by the said Chairman and Directors.'"

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 2nd September, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 19, 1899.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

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DEPOT,
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ALL KINDERGARTEN MATERIALS and BOOKS kept in STOCK at London. List prices. Beautifully Illustrated. Catalogue on application.

Address THE MANAGER.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January, 1900.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 23rd August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 21 per Share on the Old Shares; and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

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WORTH NOTING.—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Navab Mehdi Ali's Furniture, Rubber wheeled Barouche, Hall Carpets, etc., at Queen's Road, Chawpatty, next to Islam Club, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

FIRST CLASS POLO PONIES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Owner going Home. Sterling B. A. P., Rs. 1,000. Glance G. A. G., Rs. 900. Ettrick G. A. G., Rs. 900. For further particulars Apply to Hon'ble E. NAPIER, Yacht Club, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of all discriptions. For particulars, Apply "E.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—CAMERAS and LENSES of sizes of English-make in perfect order. For particulars, Apply "K.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Season Teak and Black-Wood, very strong and handsome CYLINDER TABLE, made by Artistic Furniture Manufacturing Co. Superior quality work guaranteed. Price Rs. 150. An inspection respectfully solicited. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and general Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WANTED, an ENGLISH NURSE. Apply to Mrs. SPEARMAN, Longteal, Coonoor.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED, in or near Fort, by a European.—Address, stating terms, "G," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CLERK to write English Correspondence and keep simple accounts. Salary Rs. 25. Apply RIPON CLUB, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, for temporary establishment, P. W. D., qualified OVERSEER 3rd Grade. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, stating age, qualifications, &c., to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Dharwar District.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—WOODEN COTTAGE near Wodehouse Bridge. Rent Rs. 50. Apply E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO LET BUNGALOWS at Tardeo and Nepean Sea Road, separate Blocks, Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Hon'ble FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Breach Candy.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
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Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE......One Star.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Thaiping. Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore. Bangkok. Kwala Lumpor. Batavia. Sourabaya. Hongkong. Shanghai.
Hankow. Foochow. Manila. Yokohama. Kobe. Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
AND
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
The Catering under the Sole Control of
MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.
Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift,
Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS
During the Monsoon months.

Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-30-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

LADIES!!

HAVE you heard of the NEW DISCOVERY?
No, what is it?
TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES,
With all the Latest Improvements.
Simple to work, Elegant in Design, Strong and Durable.
The Days of the Old Sewing Machines are done.
Progress is the order of the day.
The TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES give three kinds of Stitch:—

Lock Stitch.
Chain Stitch.
Embroider Stitch.

Highest Awards at Exhibitions.
Sold on Hire Purchase System.
Old Machines taken in Exchange.
Buying Agents wanted.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.,
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA:—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] LAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given to Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS for Excellence of Quality at all the leading International Exhibitions

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE
OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade, Road.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. There were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled, with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitation and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. [illegible]
Second do .... „ [illegible]
Third do .... „ 2 [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

ARRIVAL OF WALERS!

MESSRS. TULLOCH and ALLAN will ARRIVE about the 3rd September with a splendid BATCH of WALERS, among which are the celebrated thoroughbreds "Holkar" "All Gold" "Terapore" a "Russley" mare and a "Roodee" colt, and many other specially selected Horses.

R. SCOTT and Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
222, Bellasis Rd., Byculla.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharia or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSI BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

NOTICE.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE of the Ex-students of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution has been formed to adopt measures to celebrate the JUBILEE of the INSTITUTION which falls on the 17th day of October, 1899. Various suggestions have been made as to the best mode to commemorate the event, such as holding a dinner, holding an evening party, illuminating the school premises, presenting chemical apparatus to the Institution, awarding a commemoration gold medal every year to the successful candidate from the Institution that may stand first in the Matriculation examination &c., &c. The students and ex-students of the Institution are earnestly invited to send in subscriptions in aid of the above objects, as it will depend upon the total amount subscribed which of the above suggestions to be carried out.

Subscriptions may be sent to the "Rast Goftar" office or the Undersigned Joint Honorary Secretaries.

D. F. MULLA,
Solicitor, High Court,
No. 19, Church Gate Street,
R. S. CONTRACTOR,
Wari Bandar,
Joint Honorary Secretaries

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for building leases for sites on the MARINE LINES ESTATE, Esplanade, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of applications obtained by applying at the Office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS to be erected on PORT TRUST PLOTS Nos. 31 and 32 on the Apollo Reclamation and estimated to cost about Rs. 70,000 each. The tenders to be addressed to Mr. J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, and sent in at or before 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 14, Sirdar's Ganj, Tamarind Lane, after the 21st inst. Mr. TATA does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SITARAM AND MIRZA,
Architects.

Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

THE TAPIDAS VURJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 13, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1899, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz :—

To adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar as Director.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 19th to Saturday the 26th August, 1899, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.
DAYABHOY TAPIDAS VURJDAS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been GRANTED to the Administrator General of Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

TIGHE EDWARD VALENTINE, late 2nd Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Quetta.
LEITH ROBERT THOMAS DISNEY, late Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, attached 6th Bombay Cavalry, Ambala.
GREGORY MRS. AGNES SOPHIA, (wife of GEORGE GREGORY) late of Igatpuri, European Inhabitant.
HOOSEIN MIYA CHIMNAJI TAMBOLI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
RAYMOND RADCLIFFE HERBERT, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona.
NAGOO PANDOO BHOIR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ABBA HAJI ISMAIL, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Inhabitant.
DHANJI RAISEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
McLAREN, JOHN DUNCAN, late Assistant to Messrs. W. B. Green and Company, Apollo Bunder.
VAN INGEN HARRY, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
GANGJI TRICUM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JAIJI, (widow of HIRJIBHOY NOWROJI BATH[illegible]), late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
SOOLEMAN BIN YACOOB, late of Bombay, Arab Inhabitant.
BINDRABAN DEVIDIN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
PARTRIDGE, RICHARD JAMES, late of Lahore, Commercial Traveller.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th August, 1899.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,000, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation on and from 1st April, 1909 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 51.)

The payment of interest of these debentures and the setting aside and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute (assented to by the Governor-General of India) whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 80.)

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in Sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ________ hereby tender for Rupees ________ of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ________

Annas ________ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ________ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 30th September, 1899.

I require the amount in ________ Debentures of Rupees ________ each.

(Signature) ________

(Address) ________

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water 2-35m., 3-33a. Low water, 8-17m., 8-38a.

Tapidas Vurjdas, Spinning and Weaving Company Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

B. V. A., Second Monsoon Cinderella, Corps Club.

"The Gun Club," will meet Love Grove, Worlee, 4-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 3-34m., 2-20a. Low water, 9-15m., 8-33a.

Janma Ashtami, Hindu holiday.

Annual meeting, Bene-Israel Benevolent Society, Khadak, 4-15 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C. C.
Baronet vs. Liberal, M. L.
Persian vs. Esplanade C. C.
Indo-Portuguese C. C. B team vs. Aurora Borealis C. C.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock.

BENE-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Forty fifth Annual Meeting of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society, will be held in the Jewish New Synagogue on Khadak, in Israel Molah, at 4-15 p. m., to-morrow.

WHAT AMERICA CAN TEACH US.—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, the well-known Brahmo missionary, has returned from England and America after two years' journey and at 5-30 p.m., to-day at the Arya Samaj Hall he will deliver a public address on "What America can teach us."

CRICKET—The following members will, to-day, represent the A team vs. the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the Gymkhana ground, beginning at 1-45 p. m.: Lieut. Back, Captains Anderson, Kendall; Messrs. Cheetham, Stephens, Nueman Edwards; Brooks, Scrymgeour, Dunk and another:—The following members will to-day represent the B. Team vs. the Islam Gymkhana on the Islam Gymkhana ground, Queen's Road, beginning at 2 p. m.: Lieut. Henderson, Captain Rogers, Walling, Messrs. Muirhead, Lillie, Skene, Du Boulay, Mackay, Macpherson, Beville, Gray.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of July last 1 bullock was sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate and with the consent of the owner: while 13 horses 2 buffaloes and 41 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment, during the last month. 190 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 20 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 13 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates, 9 offenders were fined for jamming fowls and rabbits in small cane baskets.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. R. L. Trevithick, A. D. C., and officers the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting)

March	La Cigale	Audran
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
Valse	Eldorado	Royle
Gavotte	Irene	Vandervel
Polka	Retour Des Champs	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

FIRE AT CLERK ROAD.—About one o'clock, yesterday morning, a large cadjan shed, used for stabling bullocks and situated on a piece of land belonging to the late Raghoonath Narayen Khote, on the Clerk Road, was found to be on fire. The shed was in the occupation of Rama Kaloo and nine other cart drivers and at the time of the outbreak there were tethered therein forty-six animals, all of which were saved by their respective owners. Rama Kaloo, one of the cart drivers, who noticed the fire first, while removing his bullocks from the burning shed, was badly burnt on the left arm, head and back. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Two municipal steamers —one from Chinchpoogly and the other from Sankli Tank arrived on the spot, but could not save the flimsy structure, which was razed to the ground, within a few minutes. The fire seemed to have originated by the upsetting of a naked kerosine oil lamp, that had been left hanging in the centre of the shed. The damage was estimated at Rs. 70.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FOOTBALL.

RESULT OF A KICK.

GEORGE PARNELL BUTLAND, aged about twenty-five years, a gunner in the 18th Company, Western Division, R. A., died at the Station Hospital, Colaba, on Thursday, afternoon, from peritonitis, the result of a kick, which, it was alleged, he had accidentally received while playing football at the Cooperage the previous evening. It was stated, that deceased was one of the members of a Rugby Football Team of the R. A., which played the Rangers' Football Club, at the Cooperage, on Wednesday last. Butland played forward, and during the game nobody noticed him receive any injury. He returned to the Fort about 10 p.m., and complained to Bombardier Pearson that he had received a kick at the pit of his stomach while playing football, and that he had a little pain there. He, however, did not appear to think much of the accident and lay down. Next morning his condition was found to be worse and he was conveyed to the Station Hospital, Colaba, where he died a few hours after admission. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Station Hospital, Colaba, on view of the body of Gunner Butland, when the following evidence was recorded.

Lieutenant Pollard, of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, deposed that on Wednesday afternoon last he took a Rugby Football Team of the R. A. from Colaba to the Cooperage to play the Rangers' Football Club. The deceased was one of the team and played forward; witness did not see him receive any injury during the game, neither did he complain to him, nor as far as he knew to anyone else, of having received any injury. Witness did not see deceased alive again.

George Pearson, a Bombardier in the 18th Company, Western Division, R. A., deposed that deceased was a gunner in that Division. He was twenty-five years and eight months old, and belonged to the same detachment. About 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday last, he left the Malabar Fort to go to Colaba to change his clothes for the purpose of playing football in the R. A. Rugby Team at the Cooperage. About 10 p.m., that day, deceased returned to the Fort. He went to his bed and lay down and vomited. Witness asked him what was the matter, and Butland replied that he had received a kick at the pit of his stomach while playing foot ball, and that he had a little pain there, but would be all right. Witness asked him whether he wanted "to go sick," and he replied "no." Witness then went to bed. At 7 o'clock next morning, witness saw Butland, and he looked very bad. He was in bed. Witness sent for a gharry and sent him in it to the Station Hospital at Colaba. Gunner Brown accompanied him. There was a delay in sending him off as the driver of the first gharry refused to take him, and witness had to send for another one, and it was 8 a.m. before witness got the deceased away from the Fort. Witness did not see him alive again. Deceased told witness that he had received the kick about ten minutes before the end of the game, and that he thought nothing of it and went on playing, and he did not think the other players knew anything of it. After the game he had some iced soda and he then went back to Colaba to change his clothes. Witness had known deceased for about five years. During that time he never, to the knowledge of witness, had a day's illness. They were three years in Rangoon and had been nearly two years in Bombay. The football team was started about a month ago, and deceased had played two or three times in it.

Captain James Brogden of the Royal Army Medical Corps, doing duty at the Station Hospital, Colaba, said that deceased was brought to the hospital the previous morning, about 10 o'clock, by a gunner from Malabar Fort in a hack victoria. Deceased was then in a state of collapse and unconscious and slightly delirious. The gunner who had accompanied him stated that deceased had received a kick in the stomach, the previous evening, while playing football. Deceased was admitted into the hospital and slightly rallied under treatment, and in reply to questions put by witness stated that he had received a kick in the abdomen the previous evening. When asked how he had returned to Malabar Fort after the accident, he said he drove. Witness also asked him whether he had any tea after the accident, and he replied he could not take it. Shortly after admission Butland had a relapse and died at 2-20 p.m. yesterday. After the body had been viewed by the jury, Captain Brogden made a "post mortem" examination. He found that deceased had been suffering from septic peritonitis and that his heart was very weak and flabby. Captain Brogden was of opinion that death was due to peritonitis, which, he thought, was probably caused by the kick deceased had received at football.

The jury brought in a verdict that the death was due to peritonitis, probably the result of a kick, which he had accidentally received while playing football on Wednesday evening.

EXECUTION AT THE COMMON JAIL.

DIN MAHOMED ABDOOLA, who was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of law by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Presiding Judge, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for the murder of his wife Zora, will be executed at the Common Prison, Oomerkarry, on Saturday, the 2nd September next. The prisoner petitioned to both the Government for a reprieve, which was refused.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THREE HINDU TEMPLES.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND OTHERS vs. DHUNCOOVERBAI AND OTHERS.

THE following is the text of the judgment given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy in the above case:—

Mr. Justice Candy said: This was a suit under section 539, Civil Procedure Code, the relators being joined as co-plaintiffs, and permission being given to them under section 30, Civil Procedure Code, to represent the other members of the Hindu community, who are interested in the three temples in suit. The judge in the devision court, Burdroodin, J., rejected the claim as regards one of the temples, *viz.*, the Khetwady temple; and the plaintiffs (the Advocate General and his relators) have not appealed against that decision. One of the respondents, the fourth defendant, has sought by cross objections to appeal against that part of the decision which related to the Khetwady temple, but this he clearly could not do as a defendant, nor could he do so as a plaintiff unless he took the necessary steps to show to the court that the Advocate General or the relators should give up the conduct of the case, and that his name should be brought on to the record as a plaintiff, and that he should be allowed to file his appeal though beyond time. This his counsel was unable to do. The decision of the division court as regards the Khetwady temple, therefore stands untouched. Confining ourselves for the present to the case of the Picquet Road temple, it may be premised that the learned counsel for the appellant Dhuncooverbai, the first defendant, did not contest the findings of the division court as to facts. These are briefly that Dhuncooverbai has been acting as *de facto* mohant or manager of the Picquet Road temple since her husband's death in 1877 or 1878, and has been and is now recognised as such by the Byragi community generally. Whether on her husband's death she was, as her witnesses say, formally invested with the succession to his rights, or whether, as plaintiffs' witnesses say, no formal ceremony of investiture was performed owing to her sex, the fact remains that she has since then up to the date of the present suit been tacitly recognised as manager, both by that portion of the Hindu community generally which worships at this temple, and by the Byragi community in particular, who evidently play an important part in the nomination of the manager of this and similar temples in Bombay. In the town and island of Bombay the term mohant evidently means a leading member of the Byragi community. In the mofussil it means the superior of a "math" or of a company of ascetics. (see H. H. Wilson's Religion of the Hindus, edited by Dr. R. Rost, vol. 1, p. 49.) Whatever may be the historical explanation of the fact, it is clear that several temples in Bombay are both ministered and administered by Hindustani Byragis, who originally must have come from Oudh. They are both ministrants (pujaris) and managers of temple funds or properties, appointing pujaris where necessary. Mohandas, the husband of Dhuncooverbai, was evidently a mohant, one of the leaders of the Byragi community. As such he was undoubtedly connected with the three temples in suit, and two more outside Bombay. This connection dates from so long ago that there is no evidence on the record as to the origin of the connection generally. The statement of Mohandas in his insolvency papers in 1873 that he was appointed by the Hindu community as a mohant or worshipper of the five temples named, is not of any value, for among them is the Khetwady temple, which, as is shown by Mr. Justice Tyabjee, was originally the private property of Mohandas purchased by him, and of which he remained the ostensible legal owner or trustee, with the right of managing the property. Of equal value are the statements of Dhuncooverbai and all her witnesses in the legal proceedings, which followed the attachment of the three temples in execution of the decree of 1850, and which culminated in the suit, No. 69 of 1887, ostensibly brought by Gopalrao, one of the present relators, but as shewn by Mr. Justice Tyabjee really prosecuted on behalf of Dhuncooverbai, who seems to have provided the funds for the costs. In that suit Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a solicitor of this High Court, is said to have suppressed a document, which would have shewn the real nature of Mohundas's proprietary rights in the Khetwady property, and set up before Mr. Justice Bayley a supposed document which never had any existence, and which he, the said solicitor, proceeded to prove by so called secondary evidence. There is no doubt that the then object of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, and all the witnesses, was to minimise as far as possible the rights of Mohandas or Dhuncooverbai in any of the temples. It is equally clear that Dhuncooverbai was acting under the guidance of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, and it would be inequitable that he, who is a leading member of the community, and has taken a prominent part in the present suit, should take advantage of the fraud practised in the suit of 1887, and ask the court to eject Dhuncooverbai from the management of the Picquet Road temple, which had been in her hands since 1877-78, and not on the ground of mismanagement, for now such is proved, but on the ground that she is an "interferer," and remains against the wishes of the Hindu community. I am unable therefore to agree with the learned Judge, in the court below that any reason exists for depriving Dhuncooverbai of her Mohantship or managership of the Picquet Road temple. To use the language of the Civil Procedure Code, it has not been shown that the direction of the court is necessary for the administration of any trust connected with this temple. It is no doubt a public religious temple, and there is no doubt, if there is any breach of trust connected with the temple, the plaintiffs Nos. 2 and 3 are fully entitled to come forward and seek the assistance of the Court. But Dhuncooverbai is not, as they wish to make out, a trespasser. She put forward no exaggerated claim in her written statement, in which she asked to be allowed to remain in possession of what she had succeeded to on the death of her husband. The finding on the first issue in the lower Court was that Dhuncooverbai is not the Mohant of the Picquet Road temple and is not entitled to the possession and management thereof in the manner claimed in her written statement, but as shown above, she has been recognised as the Mohant or manager for nearly twenty years. There is no apparent reason why she should be removed and trustees appointed, and no authority has been pointed out to us for the proposition, put forward by the learned Advocate General for the plaintiffs, that in the case of a temple built, not by a private person nor by the Byragi community, but mainly if not entirely by public subscription, it is sufficient for two or more persons interested in the temple to assert that the Mohant or manager who has been in possession it may be for twenty or thirty years, though not guilty of mismanagement, is not agreeable to the wishes of Hindu community, and therefore the court must remove the said manager and appoint new trustees and settle a scheme for the management of the temple. That is not, in my opinion, the apparent object of section 539 of Civil Procedure Code. Whether in future any legislation with that object is necessary is another question. We can only follow the principle of the rule laid down by the Code in several cases as regards Mohants, who are superiors of religious communities or brotherhoods attached to maths or temples in other parts of India, and that is that the right alleged—in this case the right to eject the present mohant or manager—must be proved by testimony. In the present case I cannot find any such proof. I would hold on this part of the case that I agree with the learned judge of the division court that the fact of her sex is no reason for removing Dhuncoorbai. Coming to the Siri Road temple, I agree with the division court that Mohandas was evidently connected with that temple. Dhuncooverbai's connection is not satisfactorily established by reliable evidence. Gangabai, the person actually in charge, claimed in the present suit to be under the orders of Dhuncooverbai, but in the previous proceedings she entirely ignored Mohandas and Dhuncooverbai. She has made no appeal against the decretal order in the present suit, ejecting her from the Siri Road temple and premises. I would amend the decree of the lower court in so far as it affects to deal with the Picquet Road temple, in other respects it should be confirmed. In the lower court all parties had to bear their respective costs. I think that the same order will be appropriate in this appeal. The defendant and appellant has partially succeeded and partially been unsuccessful.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	10
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	14
Total	18	13	105
Total plague deaths to date	47,362	41,463	
Same date last year	31	13	105

ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played this evening on the Cooperage Ground between the Rovers and the Norfolk Regiment. Kick off at 5-30. The following team will represent the Rovers:—

C Howson	Goal.
G Walton	Backs.
T C Reynolds	
H Clark	Half-backs.
F Parker	
J Strang	
F A Thomas	Forwards.
W Manning	
W Scrafton	
R M Preston	
W B Latta	

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

THE measures so far taken and contemplated by Government in view of the impending famine are indicated in the following Government resolutions just issued. The first of these calls for a report as to measures to be taken in the event of a fodder famine:—

The attention of the Conservator of Forests, C. C. should be invited to paragraphs 133, 135, 248 and 253 of Mr. Shuttleworth's report on Famine Grass Operations, disposed of by Government Resolution No. 379-FAM., dated 30th May 1898, in which Mr. Shuttleworth recommended that in any future famine similar operations, if found necessary, should be commenced early in the season in the month of October to enable a considerable quantity of good grass being secured. Mr. Wroughton should be requested to report as soon as possible, in consultation with the Conservators of Forests, N. C. and S. C., what measures he would propose to adopt in the event of Government having to face the contingency of a fodder famine during the current year. Mr. Roughton should be informed that the degree of success which attended Mr. Shuttleworth's operations was, in the opinion of Government, sufficient to warrant the undertaking of similar operations on a far larger scale on the present occasion, if an extensive fodder famine arose. Mr. Wroughton should therefore report the largest area which could be made available for the supply of grass through any agency and means which could be utilised for the purpose within the next three months.

The Commissioners, N. D., C. D. and S. D., should be requested to favour Government with an early report on the condition and prospects of the grass crop and supply in the various districts of their respective Divisions where grass is as a rule abundant and valuable.

CULTIVATORS TO GROW FODDER.

Cultivators in Gujarat are to be encouraged to grow fodder crops, using Government sources of water-supply without any extra rate. The following resolutions on the subject is dated 10th August:—

Circular memorandum dated 3rd August 1899, addressed by the Commissioner, N. D., to the Collectors in Gujarat:—

"In view of the impending danger to the cattle, the Commissioner trusts that the Collectors will use every effort personally and through their officers and other influential men to urge the people to grow fodder-crops. In Kaira and in many parts of Ahmedabad there are numerous wells and other sources of plentiful water-supply which might be made the means of very largely adding to the fodder-supply. In Broach unfortunately they are not so numerous.

It often happens that near a field there is a well belonging to a neighbour. It should be clearly explained to the people that if the neighbour agrees on any terms to give his water there is no objection whatever to taking it, and no extra rate will be levied by Government on that account. Every one does not understand this. The Commissioner has seen many fields of bajri withering, though there is a well close by full of water.

Further it should be widely made known that water may be taken for the use of fodder-crops from Government wells, from rivers (by dhekudi) and from any source belonging to Government without any extra rate. Nothing will be charge for the water in this time of scarcity. Such fine wells as Dada Hari's well and that at Adalaj in the Ahmedabad District will carry eight kos each and will irrigate a large area if the people are stirred up to sow it.

"Poor cultivators may hesitate to sow a fodder-crop because, if rain should fall, it would become of little value. It has been proposed that the Mahajan of Ahmedabad should encourage such people by issuing to them individually a promise to buy the produce at a fixed minimum rate, whether rain falls or not. If rain does not fall they might of course be allowed to take their profit. This suggestion might be made to other Mahajans."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 3rd August 1899:—

"Forwarded to Government with reference to paragraph 3 with the request that, considering the seriousness of the situation, the remission of all special water-rates on Government sources of supply for growth of fodder may be ratified."

Resolution.—The Commissioner's proposal is sanctioned, subject to reconsideration if serviceable rain falls.

ANIMAL RELIEF CAMPS.

The Proposal to start "animal relief camps" to provide against the present scarcity of fodder in Gujarat is thus recorded:—

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2941, dated 1st August 1899:—"I have the honour to forward copy of a Circular issued by me to the Collectors of the Division. Large numbers of starving cattle are already coming into the town of Ahmedabad, and it seems to me that their preservation while more difficult is also even more important economically than the more direct preservation of human life. If the Gujarat people lose their cattle, they will be for the time ruined. They have in most of Gujarat no forests to fall back on—nothing but the leaves of scattered mango and other trees—and these even do not exist in many parts. Whatever can be done must be done now.

The Mahajans led by the Mahajan of Ahmedabad are willing to open animal relief camps which will be of very great benefit if they can be induced to listen to reason on one or two points, the two chief being to give a preference to young sound animals and not overcrowd by taking in all which come. I am going to meet the leaders in conference and hope to open a small relief camp on my own premises as an example of how to do it sensible.

"I do not hope to get them to exclude all worthless animals, but if two-thirds of those they take in are worth saving, their camps will be of great use.

"Shedding to protect the animals against the sun will be essential, and I beg to solicit the early sanction of Government to the Collectors indenting on the Forest Department for posts rafters and bamboos for any camp that may deserve the help.

With reference to the suggestion of the Ahmedabad Mahajan that steam pumps should be set up on the River Sabarmati and other rivers for the production of fodder crops, I think it is worth considering. If a moderate water rate were charged, the cost would be partly recouped. The difficulty mentioned in the Circular might probably be got over by the Mahajan undertaking to take over the fodder at a fixed price in any case. If a suitable site can be got for an experiment and other conditions can be arranged, I would ask permission to get a pump from Bombay with the least possible delay. I am assured that even without rain the river Sabarmati will well hold out throughout the year.

"I also propose to lay in a rick of grass while it can be got for the model 'animal relief camp,' and hope Government will allow me to spend a limited sum say, Rs. 200, on that. I will personally take care that no money is wasted."

Circular from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2947 dated 1st August 1899.

According to the Commissioner's information, the prolonged drought is already having a serious effect on the cattle in North Gujarat. Where there are trees, they are being fed on leaves, but in the treeless tracts there is no fodder to be got.

The Commissioner need not point out that a large loss of agricultural cattle will have just as distressing though indirect results as the starvation of human beings. The livelihood of the rayat depends on his bullocks.

With the experience of famine now obtained it is possible to prevent any waste of human life if measures be taken betimes, before the people are run down. The case of the cattle is different. Not only is it more difficult to provide for them, but they begin to suffer long before their owners. If anything is to be done to save them, now is the time to consider it.

To save them or nearly all of them will be quite impossible if the present drought continues but we are bound to do what we can. The Commissioner would be much obliged for any suggestion however limited in scope; meanwhile he contributes the following.

All district officers should stir up those who possess wells to set apart land for growing fodder. Mr. Mollison is being asked for advice about this, which will be communicated when received. Guinea grass is most excellent and quick growing, but the supply of roots is limited. Jowar will probably be preferred by the people.

In every Gujarat town there is a guild of well-to-do merchants who conceive it their highest religious duty to preserve animal life, especially that of kine. The commissioner is aware these men are difficult to deal with as shown by their attitude towards the Veterinary hospitals, but in this matter they would perhaps be more facile. All that is needed to bring them into line with Government policy is that they should take charge of young and sound animals only and that they should return them to cultivators when the stress is over. It would be better that they should buy them at a small maximum price for this, among other reasons, that a cultivator's willingness to sell at a small price is a sure test of his need.

If these people could be induced to take sensible course and recognize that by saving useful animals rather than old and worn-out ones they are also saving human lives, much might be done. An animal "Relief Camp" in every town would mean the rescue of many thousands.

Lines of shedding to give protection against the sun would be needed, and Government will be asked to grant bamboos and posts free through the Forest Department.

Neither Broach, Kaira nor Ahmedabad have any Government forests to resort to, but so far as things have gone for the present, it is not impossible that Surat and the Panch Mahals might be able to supply cut and pressed grass for the other three districts. The Collectors of those two districts should report whether this will be possible. Grazing is of no use even if available, as the cattle cannot be taken so far. Thana will probably be able to trust to itself.

In Ahmedabad the Mahajan asks that steam pump may be set up on the river to irrigate large areas for fodder crops. The matter is not without its difficulties the chief being that the land-holders can scarcely be expected to sow fodder without some guarantee of indemnity against loss in case rain should fall before the crop is ready for use. The Commissioner is making enquiries as to what pumps can be got, and meanwhile Collectors in whose districts there are available rivers should consider the subject and at what sites pumps should be erected if it is decided to erect them.

Resolution.—The proposal embodied in paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's report is approved. A report of the details of the scheme of cattle relief camps, the success attained, the expenditure involved, or expected to be required on the part of Government if the scheme should be extended, should be submitted as early as practicable.

With regard to the proposed experiment with steam pumps the Commissioner should consult freely with the officers of the Public Works Department, and if he sees any reasonable prospect of success in effecting the irrigation of an area large enough to grow an appreciable quantity of fodder crops by means of steam pumps, he is permitted to obtain one from Bombay, reporting to Government the expenditure incurred and the extent to which it is expected that it will be recouped by the cultivators who utilise the water for irrigation purposes.

Sanction is accorded to the expenditure of Rs. 200 on the provision of grass to start with for the model animal relief camp.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 22nd August, 1899:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 19th Aug.,	6,203,780
Balance to be remitted from 20th Aug., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	10,797,360

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

THE eighth biennial general meeting of the donors and subscribers of the above Institution, was held last evening at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim presided. Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Master, secretary, read the report of the working of the Institution for the years 1897 and 1898, from which we take the following abstracts:—

The managing committee have to record with great regret, their sense of the loss sustained by the Institution by the sad death of Mr. Nasserwanji Jehanghirji Wadia, one of their colleages who died on the 5th May 1897. The deceased gentleman always took a keen interest in the welfare of the Institution. A copy of the resolution of sympathy was forwarded to the widow and brother of the deceased gentlman. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nasserwanji Jehanghir Wadia was filled up by the nomination of Mr. Jehanghir Kharsedji Cama, which nomination, the managing committee trust, will meet with your approval. The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., retires but he is eligible for re-election. The total funds at the beginning of the period under report were Rs. 2,77,011-3-4 which increased to Rs. 2,83,662-7-10 at the end of 1898, showing an increase of Rs. 6,651-4-6. The income for the same period was Rs. 23,930-4-0 against Rs. 20,243-10-8 and the expenditure was Rs. 17,278-15-6 against Rs. 18,728-12-2 of the previous two years. The income of Rs. 23,930-4-0 includes the amount of Rs. 1,081-6-0 contributed by the late Bai Dinbai Nasarvanji Petit to meet the excess of the expenditure of the Khetwadi Dispensary, which bears the name of Seth Nasarvanji Manekji Petit, over the income of the funds set apart for its maintenance. Amongst the receipts mentioned above were one donation of Rs. 500 from the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E. and Rs. 881 contributed in petty sums by other ladies and gentlemen of different races. The position of the funds at the end of 1898 was as follows:—Bombay Port Trust Bonds 4 per cent 1,44,500, Government Paper 3 1-2 per cent 56,700, Government Paper 3 per cent 500, Bank of Bengal Share 500, Municipal Debentures 1,500, Three (3) Properties 77,987-3-4, Cash at the Bank of Bombay 1,975-4-6, Total Rs. 2,83,662-7-10. One of the properties belonging to this Institution namely that at Chandanwadi was repaired and altered at a cost of about Rs. 4,000 last year. All the securities amounting to Rs. 2,03,700 are deposited at the Bank of Bombay for safe custody and the three landed properties have been insured for Rs. 50,000 in pursuance of clauses 7 and 15 of the Deed of Trust. From the reports sent by the Medical Superintendents of both the dispensaries it will be noticed that the number of new patients was 77,409 against 1,26,839 of the previous two years; a decrease of 49,430. This decrease can be attributed to the fact of large numbers of those classes of the population who generally resort to the Institution for relief, having left Bombay to avoid the plague that raged in the town during the period. Of the 77,409 patients there were:—Parsees 25,489, Hindus 22,568, Mahomedans 23,381, Christians 2,947, Other Caste 3,024, Total 77,409. Out of these were: —males 33,305, females 20,562, children 23,542, total 77,409. These 77,409 patients attended the dispensaries 2,28,798 times, giving a daily average of 313. The average cost per head of new patients came to anna one and half per head, 77,409 patients costing Rs. 6,417-3-1 for medicines.

The report was adopted. The office bearers having been appointed, the meeting terminated with the usual compliments to the chairman.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE PROPOSED JOINT INQUIRY.

OUR Pretoria Correspondent says that in the Raad, on Monday afternoon, the Government submitted correspondence with the British Government regarding the franchise question. A communication from the British Agent at Pretoria intimated that her Majesty's Government wished to be furnished with full particulars of the new franchise law, and hoped that the measure would not be proceeded with until they had an opportunity of considering it and communicating their views. The Transvaal Executive had replied, stating that a copy of the new law had already been furnished to the British Agent, but that in consequence of the declaration of the High Commissioner at the Bloemfontein Conference the Government of the Republic was bound to act on its own initiative. The draft law indicated the utmost point to which the Raad and the people would go. The matter was out of the hands of the Government, which could not, therefore, accede to the present request, but was anxious to arrive at a peaceful settlement, and would earnestly consider any friendly suggestions from her Majesty's Government. The next communication from the British Agent contained Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry. The Raad continued its session in secret to consider this proposal, and it is expected that a reply will be sent to the effect that the acceptance of the invitation would be incompatible with the convention guaranteeing non-interference with the internal affairs of the Transvaal, but that any friendly suggestion will be willingly considered.

A gloomy view is taken of the situation, and in Boer circles the opinion is generally expressed that Mr. Chamberlain is forcing on war, and that it is consequently futile to make advances.

The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch has not yet been forwarded, the matter being regarded as so important and far-reaching that the Government deems it advisable to give the subject maturer consideration.

A movement is on foot among the burghers to urge the Volksraad to grant further concessions to the Uitlanders and, if necessary, to revert to the Franchise Law of 1884. Petitions to this effect will be sent to the Government shortly.

Our Johannesburg correspondent furnishes some curious evidence as to the attempts of Government agents, in the recent case of alleged conspiracy, to manufacture evidence implicating the British Government and the South African League. A son of President Kruger, who is the head of the secret service department of the Republic, asked one of the witnesses for the prosecution to do all he could to prove the case to be one of conspiracy on the part of the British Government, as it would strengthen the President's hands. This was on the eve of the Bloemfontein Conference. These disclosures have created a profound impression.

A dramatic scene took place opposite the Stock Exchange on Friday, when Dr. Matthews exhibited to a large crowd a coloured American citizen whom the American Consul had sent him for medical treatment. The man, who had one eye almost closed and nine spur-marks on his back, is a blacksmith by trade. He was leading some horses from his forge that morning when three mounted zarps appeared and demanded his pass, one of them using abusive language. They were shown a paper proving the blacksmith's American citizenship, and when the man protested against the language used to him, a zarp dismounted and kicked him with his spurred boot.

Mr. Fischer, of the Orange Free State Executive, has again visited Pretoria.

The Volksraad has passed an article of the *Grondwet* specifically placing the liquor law under the control of the Second Raad.

The First Raad is still considering the amended Constitution, and has passed Article 74 as follows:—

"In case of war, rebellion, or other circumstances of pressing danger, the President, in conjunction with the Commandant-General, and with the consent of the Executive Council, can proclaim martial law, and then every inhabitant without distinction is bound to give his support in defence of the State."

Sir Alfred Milner, in a reply which he has sent to a petition received from the Dutch Church on July 8, says that he does not despair of a pacific solution of the crisis. He is satisfied that a potent cause of unrest is the political inequality and the consequent injustice suffered by the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. He adds that he is sure that, whatever may be thought of the proposals he has made with the object of securing the harmonious co-operation of the white population, they will at least have the sympathy of the petitioners.—*Times* (August 11).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 829 tons, Captain N T Nielson, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain C MacMahon, sailed yesterday, for Negapatam, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Lieut Stewart-Smith, Mr Essoofally, Mr Abdool Hoosein and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain C Scott, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, 30th July, via coast ports, brought a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, light N to N-W winds and passing showers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 138 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Lieut-Genl Nicolson, Lieut E R Dugmore, one invalid of H M's Pigeon, Mr Baguason, Mr A bin Mahomed and 98 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 25.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Mazagon	3279	Cooke			P & O Co
Hermod	839	Nielson			Bombay Co
Mogul	2353	Bailey			M M & Co
Okara	3438	Fry			M M & Co
Kohinur	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Maroa	4451	Adams			K N & Co.
Muttra	2985	McKintyre			M M & Co
Sutlej	2103	Weston			P & O S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O S N Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Rajpootana	1312	Scott			M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon			P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Rajpootana s	Scott	Calcutta, July 30.
25	Caledonia s	Gordon	London, Aug 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Virawa s	Dougherty	Ra[illegible]
	Haddon Hall s	Hood	Calc[illegible]
	Clan Macfarlane s	MacMahon	Nega[illegible]
	Dumra s	Russell	Kara[illegible]
	Hermod s	Nielson	Rang[illegible]

The following vessels entered for [illegible]:

Steamer Rajpootana, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
Muttra, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
Pachumba, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	28	84	31	61	36	51	31	80
Thursday, Aug. 25th	..	..	00	2	00	7	—	—
Total	28	84	31	63	36	58	31	80
Total fall to Aug. 25th, 1898	56	73	55	52	55	46	53	5
Total fall to Aug. 25th, 1897	60	55	60	77	63	47	58	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	89	36
23rd August, 1899	0	58
Total	89	94

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	26	23
Wednesday, 23rd August, 1899	0	0
Total	26	23
Total up to 23rd August, 1898	35	34
Total up to 23rd August, 1897	46	80

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·502	SE	2	101·1	84·5	49	..	5·24	−8·45
Sirsa	29·602	SE	8	101·5	85·6	49	..	2·12	−7·95
Delhi	29·533	W	5	100·7	84·4	47	0·22	10·94	−9·49
Agra	29·540	SW	7	100·5	86·4	49	..	21·24	+1·08
Cawnpore	29·543	WSW	1	89·3	76·1	89	0·15	33·81	..
Allahabad	29·550	Calm	..	89·1	76·8	87	0·02	33·70	+6·37
Jhansi	29·578	WNW	5	101·3	86·1	52	..	27·06	−0·77
Jacobabad	29·521	SE	3	107·4	80·1	74	..	0·00	−2·57
Karachi	29·628	W	14	90·1	80·2	81	..	0·09	−5·38
Jeypore	29·607	WSW	8	101·2	83·1	56	..	10·74	−9·26
Ajmere	29·635	W	12	98·9	79·6	67	..	8·39	−7·33
Deesa	29·705	WSW	16	97·6	77·5	71	..	1·15	−18·70
Ahmedabad	29·724	SW	5	98·7	80·6	64	..	3·63	..
Bhuj	29·668	WSW	18	92·3	75·9	65	..	0·69	−10·52
Jamnagar	29·679	SSW	20	93·0	75·7	71	..	2·01	..
Rajkot	29·700	WSW	12	96·9	73·7	87	..	6·32	−15·80
Bhawnagar Para	29·704	SW	19	97·6	77·8	69	..	4·67	..
Veraval	29·713	SW	12	83·0	79·8	82	0·02	4·71	..
Neemuch	29·678	Variable	15	95·5	75·0	69	..	10·36	−12·08
Indore	29·708	W	10	92·2	72·1	82	..	13·64	−7·96
Saugor	29·654	W	7	92·8	76·1	75	..	29·78	−13·29
Jubbulpore	29·614	WSW	2	92·5	77·1	76	..	27·53	−15·78
Hoshangabad	29·658	SW	4	94·6	79·2	67	..	16·33	−21·90
Khandwa	29·715	NW	1	95·2	75·6	68	..	7·57	−13·88
Raipur	29·627	SW	6	84·8	72·6	88	0·16	16·74	−18·94
Nagpur	29·655	Calm	6	[illegible]	74·6	85	0·31	9·06	−22·28
Amraoti	29·683	WSW	6	94·2	73·8	70	0·03	8·93	−13·05
Akola	29·705	WNW	12	97·8	76·8	65	..	7·49	−14·67
Surat	29·728	SW	8	90·6	77·6	87	0·02	17·84	−16·89
Malegaon	29·724	W	10	97·9	71·2	70	..	4·56	−7·96
Bombay	29·762	W	9	85·5	78·6	80	0·03	30·15	−25·58
Poona	29·784	WSW	17	9·0	71·4	79	..	6·73	−7·50
Ahmednagar	29·768	W	11	22·4	65·9	75	..	5·97	..
Aurangabad	..	WNW	..	94·4	69·2	71	..	9·22	..
Sholapur	29·775	W	6	97·2	73·5	62	..	3·92	−11·22
Ratnagiri	29·779	SW	2	83·9	75·9	91	0·36	47·32	−39·43
Belgaum	29·791	WSW	20	73·3	67·3	95	0·11	17·02	−13·32
Goa	29·806	NW	6	83·0	75·4	95	0·79	41·28	..
Karwar	29·830	W	3	83·1	74·0	93	2·68	51·36	−44·15
Mangalore	29·845	Calm	7	81·8	74·4	94	0·90	59·50	−28·74
Calicut	29·855	Calm	7	83·2	73·5	94	0·91	58·93	−17·14
Cochin	29·872	N	7	78·4	72·7	93	2·52	43·73	−17·37
Bangalore	29·826	W	11	87·3	68·3	80	0·25	2·96	−9·76
Secunderabad	29·713	SW	8	87·1	74·0	73	..	9·84	−8·49
Masulipatam	29·693	WSW	7	94·6	80·1	83	0·27	5·97	−11·23
Bellary	29·789	WNW	13	95·2	74·2	55	..	2·83	−3·08
Cuddapah	29·768	NW	6	96·6	74·8	78	0·03	2·68	−10·43
Madras	29·745	SW	7	100·5	73·0	71	1·90	7·18	−2·35
Coimbatore	29·819	SW	7	93·4	70·6	86	..	0·78	−2·73
Trichinopoly	29·780	W	9	101·6	78·8	[illegible]	..	1·84	−4·65
Negapatam	29·763	W	13	99·5	79·9	83	..	3·67	−3·54
Colombo	29·872	WSW	7	87·0	76·5	87	0·13	10·91	−5·25
Aden	29·715	E	7	95·2	79·8	76	..	0·02	−0·18

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·01 (31·16); G. T. H., 0·02 (32·18); St. G. H., 0·05 (32·83); C. P., 0·03 (30·15.)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Saugor, Karwar and Calicut, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi and Akola and 15 at Belgaum.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places, the day temperature being in large excess in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Sirsa and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·68"), Cochin (2·52") and Madras (1·90"), nearly an inch at Mangalor and Calicut, about three-quarters of an inch at Goa, 0·36 cents at Ratnagiri, 0·31 at Nagpur, 0·27 at Masulipatam, 0·25 at Bangalore, 22 at Delhi, 0·16 at Raipur, 0·15 at Cawnpore, 0·13 at Colombo, 0·11 at Belgaum, 0·03 at Cuddapah, Bombay and Amraoti, and 0·02 at Surat, Veraval and Allahabad.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is somewhat weaker than usual, while between Karwar and Bombay it is fairly normal. The sea is rough or very rough along the coast from Colombo to Karwar and smooth from Goa to Veraval. The weather therefore is favourable for the continuance of general rain all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, and a few local showers are likely in Ceylon, Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces.

The Mail Steamer "Caledonia" which left Aden on the 20th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 52° E., moderate to light winds from south and south-west and south-east swell; thence to Longitude 62° E., fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate to considerable sea; thence to arrival in port this morning moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate to smooth sea.

The s. s. "Crescent" left Mombassa on the 9th, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 5° N., Longitude 49° E., moderate to fresh winds from south-east and south, and a heavy south-east swell; thence to Latitude 15° N., longitude 60° E., strong monsoon blowing with a fresh to strong gale, cloudy weather and a heavy sea; thence to arrival at Cutch Mandvi on the 21st, moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate sea with passing showers at midnight on the 17th.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

Friday: The barometer has risen slightly or is steady everywhere, except in Lower and Central Burma and over the head of the Bay, where it has fallen slightly. A shallow depression has formed in the North-West angle of the Bay. Barometric gradients are steeper over the south of the Bay than they were a few days ago, and rainfall has increased on the Tenasserim Coast. Winds have increased on the West Coast and the sea is rough at all stations on that Coast. Rain has increased in the West Coast Districts and apparently a fresh advance of the monsoon winds is about to take place; but it has decreased in Upper and Central Burma and in Bengal. Showers have fallen in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, eastern part of Central India, and Madras; and light to moderate rain has fallen in the West Coast Districts: Cochin, Karwar, and Nellore have received two-and-half inches. Madras and Pachmarhi two inches; Calicut, Mangalore, Wellington, Mormugao, and Kurnool nearly one inch. The temperature is normal, in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the West Coast, and in excess in other provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·730
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·9
Dew Point		76·2
Relative humidity of Air		·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·5
General Directions of wind*		WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	167
Fall of Rain		0·03
Total fall during month		4·62
Total fall during year		31·80
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 25th Aug.		0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th August, 1899.

There will be shooting on the Rifle range Colaba, this afternoon Saturday 26th, from 4 p.m.

The Squadron will parade at the Riding School, on Monday the 28th instant, at 6-45 a.m.

Dress—Marching order. Swords only to be carried.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th August, 1899.

1. The Cyclist Section will parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 a.m. on Monday next the 28th instant. Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th August, 1899.

1. There will be no Lecture by the Adjutant at the Corps Club, on Tuesday next.
2. The following drills will take place next week:— No. 1 Company (Town Hall Company), Tuesday and Thursday, at 5-45 a.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend. No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters), Tuesday and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layer are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTAL DANCE.—The second monsoon Cinderella will be held at the Corps Club to-day Saturday.

Non-members' tickets can only be obtained through members. Tickets can be obtained from the secretaries and committee.

Dress.—Mess, [illegible] evening dress.

Further particulars can be seen on the notice board at the club.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ARREST OF THE GLASGOW CITY TREASURER.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

MR. JAMES COLQUHOUN, LL.D., the principal partner of the firm of Messrs. J. and D. T. Colquhoun, writers, Glasgow, was arrested a few days before the Mail left, on a charge of having embezzled sums of £2,489 and £2,900 entrusted to him for investment. Dr. Colquhoun has for many years occupied a prominent position in the public life of Glasgow. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Town Council, and for a period of three years he acted as one of the city magistrates. In November, 1897, he was appointed to the office of city treasurer. For some weeks past grave rumours have been in circulation in the city in regard to Dr. Colquhoun's financial position. On Saturday last he placed his resignation in the hands of the Lord Provost as a member of the Town Council, and as city treasurer, an office which, it should be explained, is purely honorary, giving him no control whatever over the funds of the Corporation. On the same day he resigned his position as a member of the University Court, and that afternoon he was lodged in Gartnavel Lunaticians in the city, on the application of his wife. On the forenoon of Monday a petition was presented in the Sheriff Court craving a warrant for his further detention, the emergency certificate having effect for a period of only three days. Sheriff Mitchell, before whom the application was heard, refused to grant the warrant on the certificates produced. A second application for a warrant was made yesterday forenoon, and it was also refused. Simultaneously a further development of the case took place, when a warrant was signed by Sheriff Strachan for Dr. Colquhoun's arrest. The document was placed in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal's assistant, Mr. Warnock, who proceeded at noon to Gartnavel Asylum, where the accused had been detained since Saturday afternoon. The accused was conveyed in a cab in charge of the officer to the County Buildings in Glasgow, where he was at once taken before Sheriff Strachan. The prisoner, who looked the picture of health, was quite cool, walking into the chambers with his hands in his jacket pockets. Present in court were Mr. William Young, Deputy Procurator Fiscal; Mr. Mason, agent for Dr. Colquhoun; and Mr. Hugh Colquhoun, nephew of the prisoner. Dr. Colquhoun was formally charged with having embezzled money received by him for investment. He made the customary declaration, but of course the proceedings were strictly private. Thereafter the prisoner was again led upstairs. When leaving the room he seemed slightly flushed, but otherwise maintained his cold and impassive demeanour.

The irregularities in connection with the business of Dr. Colquhoun are said to have extended over a long period. Until the investigation which has been in progress during the past week is completed it is impossible to state the amount involved, nor can details be given of the method which has been pursued by the accused in the management of his financial affairs. It is stated on reliable authority that he has received for investment sums of money varying in amount from a few hundreds up to two, three, and four thousand pounds, and that interest has been paid for years on bonds and securities which have no existence. Among the public institutions involved may be mentioned the Court of the University of Glasgow, understood to be creditors for £3,000; the Langside Free Church, to whom he is said to be indebted in the sum of £3,000. The Fleshers' Society also entrusted him with funds to the amount of £10,000 or £15,000, and the Hide and Skin Society to the amount of between £2,000 and £3,000. Several members of the Town Council are among the creditors, one, an ex-magistrate, for a sum of over £3,000, given for the purchase of a property, and it is said that the conveyance has not been completed. An ex-magistrate is understood to have lent the prisoner within recent months a sum of £1,000, and to others of his private friends he is said to be indebted in smaller sums. Specially painful feature of the case is said to be that many widows and other women have entrusted him with the whole of their means for the purpose of investment in bonds on property, Corporation funds, and other securities, and the whole of this money is said to have disappeared. Among the working classes it is understood he had a large number of clients. Although a sum of £150,000 has been mentioned as the probable amount of the liabilities, it is currently reported that by the time the investigation is completed the amount will have reached £200,000, and that the deficiency on the estate will be about £150,000. The Edinburgh "Gazette" of last night contains an official intimation of the sequestration of the firm of Messrs. J. and D. T. Colquhoun.

The prisoner, who is 55 years of age, was enrolled as a law agent in 1868, and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Procurators in 1870. In 1889 he was elected a member of the School Board, and occupied that position for three years. In November, 1883, as already stated, he became one of the representatives of the Blythswood Ward, and from 1880 to 1889 he sat on the bench as one of the magistrates of the city, occupying during the last year of his term of office the post of senior magistrate. In November, 1896, Dr. Colquhoun, who had previously held office as convener of the Committee on Finance, was elected Treasurer of the city. In the ordinary course he would have retired from this position in November next, at the expiry of his three years' term of office. Simultaneously he would have required to seek re-election at the hands of the electors of the Blythswood Ward had he desired to remain in the Council, as his period of service as a municipal representative would have expired in November. He was sub-convener of the committee on Libraries, sub-convener of the Finance Committee of the police department, and a member of the Parliamentary Bills Committee and the Tramways Committee since 1883. He has represented the Corporation in the University Court, and six years ago he received the degree of LL.D. from that body. Three years ago he was deacon of the Incorporation of Fleshers, and for a number of years his firm have acted as law agents to the Glasgow United Flesher Society, a wealthy incorporation.

According to the "Scotsman," excessive gambling, especially at Continental resorts, is given as the main cause of the prisoner's financial ruin.

THE DREYFUS COURT MARTIAL.

OWING to the extreme heat and the complaints made of the inconvenience of the locality selected for the Dreyfus court-martial, it was transferred to the *salle des fetes* of the *Lycee*, where the trial was opened on Monday, Aug. 7. The sitting was opened by the reading of the decree of the Court of Cassation annulling the judgment of 1895, and the indictment drawn up by Major d'Ormescheville in 1894. The list of witnesses was then read. The first "incident" was the absence of Esterhazy's name from this list. "Let him come or not," Major Carriere observed in effect, "it signifies little to us." Colonel Jouaust, the president, swiftly decided that there was no need to stay the proceedings on account of the absence of any of the witnesses. Dreyfus, during sundry discussions of procedure, remained perfectly calm, and when the real proceedings began sprang smartly to attention in thorough military style. The President said the prisoner was accused of handing the famous "bordereau" to a foreign Power, with intent, &c., &c.

Captain Dreyfus: "No, mon colonel, I am innocent." He then said that he had never ceased to declare his innocence for five years "for my children, for the honour of my name." His voice shook with emotion, and he sobbed as he proceeded to deny the charge still more emphatically. He then went on to deny having any knowledge of "the break of 120," although he admitted being at Bourges in 1890. Point by point he denied various other specific charges of having tampered with military secrets, and explained the nature of his work at the first and fourth bureaux. Dreyfus denied ever having said that the Alsatians were happier as Germans than as Frenchmen, and put down the rumour to that effect to his being a Jew, and to the hatred of Jews entertained by the General who had put the words in his mouth. He admitted having been to Muhlhausen, but did not leave the house, did not go to German manœuvres or talk to German officers, and only went to Alsace for purposes of his own instruction, as he had done with respect to other technical matters, such as the question of transport, likely to interest an officer in the army. Nor, added the prisoner, had he been in Brussels five years ago.

A somewhat dramatic interrogation followed with respect to a woman of Austrian descent with whom the captain admitted having had relations, although he had never told her any army secrets. He denied having lost large sums at cards with her or anyone else, for he had never gambled. Then followed denials that he knew de Clam, Picquart, or Esterhazy, and the prisoner was made to criticise the handwriting of the *bordereaux*, which was held before his face by an official of the Court. One more denial was added to the rest, and the process was repeated with respect to various incidents (during and immediately preceding the degradation) on which Dreyfus was asked his position. There was no *arriere-pensee*, he declared, in his having said that his innocence would be proved in three years.

Shortly after it was decided to proceed with the consideration of the secret *dossier* in secret for four days; and thus the first day's hearing came to a conclusion.

The sitting of the court-martial was wholly occupied on the 8th with the examination of the secret *dossier* in presence of Dreyfus and his counsel. The prisoner seemed little the worse for the ordeal of the previous day, but it is rumoured that he is very weak and unable to take solid food. As he was leaving the Court at the close of the sitting, one or two hostile cries were raised by members of the crowd, but they were not taken up. Nothing whatever is known as to what happened at the sitting of the Court, which was held with closed doors.

The second day of the secret sitting passed off amid perfect quiet. Most of the witnesses and journalists left Rennes for a few days. It is thought hardly possible that the trial will be concluded before Aug. 28 at the earliest.

CAPTAIN HARRINGTON, who has arrived at Alexandria to confer with her Majesty's representative respecting the delimitation of the Abyssinian and Egyptian frontiers along the Nile Valley, will probably proceed to England shortly. Menelik, the *Times* correspondent says, is very favourably disposed towards an arrangement of this question, which is desirable for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two Powers.

MUCH interest was manifested in the departure of the steamship "Fantee" for the Grand Canary and the West Coast of Africa from Liverpool on Saturday, July 29. Among the passengers were a number of professional gentlemen who are starting on an important expedition to the West Coast of Africa for the purpose of making experiments and acquiring information useful in the treatment of tropical diseases. The party was headed by Major Ross, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, and he was accompanied by Dr. Annett also of the School of Tropical Diseases which is connected with the University College and the Royal Southern Hospital. These gentlemen are being sent out by the school to which they belong, and it is the first organised expedition despatched from England. Another member of the party is Mr. E. E. Austen, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, who is being sent out by the British Museum. They will be joined at their destination by Dr. van Neck, of Belgium. Freetown, Sierra Leone, will be the centre of their experiments on the species of mosquito which is said to be the principal agent in the propagation of malaria.

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Yours very truly,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25.

THE want of rain continues to be felt in the cotton-growing districts of this Presidency, and owing to this, the cotton market has become strong in tone with but little business reported, and that almost wholly on account of the local mills, exporters taking nothing to speak of. In wheat and seeds prices have advanced; the markets are strong to firm. There is no change in Exchange, this evening's final quotations being on a par with last Friday's losing ones. Money continues to be an easy market. Government Paper is 1-8 per cent lower, after having fluctuated both ways during the course of the week. Freights are quiet, with a poor enqiry. Imports are a quiet; market prices are easier.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,46,087
" " Branches...		"	2,37,878
Other " "	Dec.	"	3,36,917
Government Securities		"	2,490
Other authorised "		"	16,755
Loans	Inc.	"	1,25,187
Bills Discounted and Purchased		"	1,22,825
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	15,384
Cash	"	"	278,444

There was a decrease during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to 2 3-4 lakhs, and making it 185 3-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs at the Head Office, and 2 1-4 lakhs at the Branches; from Private Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 3 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 1 1-4 lakh greater, and Bills Discounted and Purchased increased to a like extent.

Meanwhile the market continues easy in tone. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 4 per cent; also that in the open market, at 3 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 19th August, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,32,804
Do. do. at Branches	22,63,210
Other Deposits	3,69,32,021
Post Bills	7,869
Credits undrawn	20,31,023
Rs...	6,33,66,927

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,00,79,475
Other authorised Securities	35,49,531
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	51,47,787
Loans on do. do. do.	1,88,87,659
Bills Discounted and Purchased	65,59,362
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,420
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	1,13,602
Cash	1,85,86,346
Rs....	6,33,66,927

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone on Saturday last at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with no business of importance reported. On Tuesday the market re-opened after the holiday on the previous day with a steady feeling, 1s. 3 31-32d. having been quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. In the latter there was nothing doing; for Bank remittance there was a limited enquiry, and a little wire for the latter months of the year was reported placed. Rates continued on Tuesday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank-paper was taken, and in Merchants' Bills there was a little offering. Yesterday the market was steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Teleraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, but a moderate amount of Bank Wire was reported, for both near and more foward delivery, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively. To-day there has been a quiet feeling with quotations at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance there was a small enquiry; a moderate amount of merchants' Bills was reported; and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32 to 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were quoted at opening last mail day at the decreased level of 99 13-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per eents, 99 3-4 for the Settlement, and 93 1-2 for 3 per Cents. An unsettled feeling consequent on reports of an anticipated famine, coupled with the large imports into India during the last few months, tended to bring down rates in this market: hence their low level as quoted above. On Monday the market was closed and on Tuesday rates maintained their low level of 99 15-16 and 99 13-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, and 93 1-2 for Threes, with an uncertain feeling in the market. Quotations were rather steady the following day at 99 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 99 1-8 for the Settlement, and 93 1-2 for Threes. Quiet but steady yesterday, rates were quoted at 99 1-2 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Cash and the Settlement, and 94 for 3 per Cents. To-day the market has been rather weak at 99 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 99 7-16 for the Settlement.

SHARES.—Prices have moved in a downward direction, this evening's quotations showing; as those of Friday last a decline of Rs 50 in Indo China, of Rs. 41, in Central India; of Rs 40, in Presideny; of Rs 35, in Bombay United; of Rs 30 each, in Coorla, and Indian Mff; of Rs 25 each, in city of Bombay, and Katao Makanji; of Rs 15 each, in Alliance, and Jubilee; of Rs. 10 in Mahaiuxmee; and of Rs. 5, in Jamshed; and an advanee of Rs. 45, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 15 each, Manekjee Petit; New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5, in Mazagon. In Miscellaneous shares, Port Canning, are Rs 26 1-2 higher; and Oriental Government Security Life, Rs. 2 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS continue to be a dull market. There has been very little business reported. Sellers are willing to dispose of their holdings, but buyers are cautious, and will not purchase more than just enough to meet their immediate requirements. Stocks are meanwhile increasing. In "Bleached goods" a little of "Nainsookhs" and "Mulls" hasbeen taken; Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed, and Locally-made goods' are very dull. The clearance of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,000 packages, and of Local about 700 bales.

YARNS.—The China markets have become active and prices have advanced. The clearances from the bazaar have amounted to 5,000 bales. The tone of the market is strong; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.			per lb.
Twist	6s	Mule, As.	3 1-4	to 3 3-4	per lb.
"	8s	"	3 3-8	" 3 7-8	"
"	10s	"	3 5-8	" 4 5-8	"
"	12s	"	3 3-4	" 4 3-4	"
"	16s	"	4	" 5	"
"	20s	"	4 3-8	" 5 1-4	"
"	24s	"	5	" 5 3-4	"
"	30s	"	6 1-4	" 6 3-4	"
"	40s	"	7	" 7 1-2	"

METALS.—Prices are unchanged.

COALS are a firm market. Sales have been reported of "Cardiff," delivering next year January June, from Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 per ton; for this year, September-December, importers ask from Rs. 21 to Rs. 20. For "Bengal Deshagur" sellers ask Rs. 14 3-4 to Rs. 15, September-December. We quote alongside:—

	Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil
West Do.	Nil
Australian	Nil
Powell's	21
Cardiff	21
Japan	10 8-0
Singareni	13 0-0
Deshagur Bengal	15 0-0
Muir's Navigation	14 0-0
Jardine's	14 0-0
Seebpore	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Throughout the past week there has been a strong feeling in this market, with a very meagre enquiry from exporters, but a fair one from the mills Prices are higher, forward quotations being:—Rs. 191 for "good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 151 for "fully good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 163 for "good" Bhownugger, for May.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 148	—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 139	—3d.
Do. Do January 1900	" 151	—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 135	—2 15-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 158	—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 150	—3 3-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 150	—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 155	—3 1-4d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 152	—3 7-32d.
Do. Good	" 147	—3 1-8d.
Do. Good, May 1900	" 161	—3 17-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 156	—3 9-32d.
Westerns	" 146	—3 1-8d.
Broach, Fine	"	
Do. Good	" 168	—3 15-32d.
Do. Good March 1900	" 190	—3 31-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	8,219	4,288	4,056
From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug. 1899	1,706,644	1,543,303	1,296,852
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	109	1,574	259
From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug. 1899	486,868	427,052	479,480
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	1,232	2,821	2,334
From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug. 1899	434,589	354,957	393,004

The rain has continued to hold off in the districts of this Presidency, yesterday's telegraphic advices having reported a fall of but 86 cents at Amraoti, 16 cents at Khamgaon, and 5 cents at Barsi. Prices of food-grains are rising in the Dharwar district; the crops there are suffering from too little rain, as they are also doing in the other districts generally. The Cotton plants at Khamgaon are doing well in the low grounds, but are poor on the high land.

WHEAT.—There has been a fair business passing in this market, with a strong feeling in prices, at an advance of some 8 to 9 ans. per cent. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	32-0-0	per candy
Do 85 per cent	"	31-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-14-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	"	4-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	33	per candy
Red Ahmedabad	"	29-0	"
Hard Red	"	28	"

SEEDS are a strong market, with a good demand. Prices are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7	3	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat		6	12	0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore		6	4	0	"
Do. Red do.		6	0	0	"
Gingelly, White		40	0	0	per candy
Do. Mixed		35	0	0	"

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	53,888	7,785	122,842
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	4,279,596	7,128,566	1,197,808
Linseed for the week	28,656	26,259	9,668
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	1,872,674	1,993,690	366,714
Rapeseed for the week	44,795	50,747	66,180
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	1,729,421	1,707,158	1,598,471
Gingellyseed for the week	1,039	4,741	99
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	1,017,224	1,174,543	382,714

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	2,500	2,000	...
Do. from 1st January to 24th August	2,767,732	5,362,131	2,813
Linseed for the week	2,801	38,337	...
Do. from 1st January to 24th August	1,837,424	2,006,696	461,887
Rapeseed for the week	12,001	46,332	23,028
Do. from 1st January to 24th August	1,495,232	1,666,740	1,352,057
Gingellyseed for the week			...
Do. from 1st January to 24th August	1,342,409	1,349,947	449,174

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 19th August, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 27,19,561 6 10 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,60,921 12 9	41,80,483	3	7
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	265,72,826	2	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	22,214	13	7
Sundries	3,99,132	11	2
Total	395,74,656	14	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	93,56,260	13	0
Other authorised Investments	8,17,776	13	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	37,38,238	10	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	43,80,874	14	10
Bills discounted and purchased	46,94,137	12	10
Balances with other Banks	6,81,293	8	3
Bullion	2,710	6	2
Dead stock	9,01,239	11	5
Stamps	10,428	4	6
Sundries	1,00,865	3	7
	246,84,889	2	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	143,89,767	12	0
Total	395,74,656	14	4

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 27.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—178 part 1, 323 and 324.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Hymns 257, 285 and 228.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 251, 188 and 225.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 107, 559 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 162, 265 and 531.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.—Psalm 30 tune 76. Hymns 11, 163 and 282.
6 p.m.—Psalm 84 tune 162; Hymns 52, 285, 190 and 97.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 303, 41 and 236. Psalm 125, tune 63.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 33, 242 and 321.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. T. Davis—Hymns 240, 271 and 235.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.
Offertories to Bible Women's Association.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 221, 199, 322 and 240.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 257, 540 and 31.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Kemble.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Hymns 164, 318 and 107.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 540, 225 and 230.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.)

Long Causes.

603-97—Nanu and H—Raghunath Makund vs Lukmishanker Pranshanker and others—Bicknell M and M.
290-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Purson and another vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.
517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.
485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.
494-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimibai and others—Chitnis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commrs. report.

339-84—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farran Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.
613-98—Matubhai J and M—Gullapudi Chima Narshinham vs Purshotum Bhimjee and another—Little and Co.
505-98—Edgelow G and W—Bai Diwalibai vs Bai Shamoore and others—Ardashir H and D and Payne G and S.
396-98—Hiralal M and M—Brijranglal Makhananlal and others vs Chunilal Premchand—Muljee and R.
264-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas vs Bavli alias Tulja Lakshmi—Chitnis M and M.
744-98—K B Mehta—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J. Part heard.
249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.
602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shevjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.
711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Diksbit and D and Khandas and S.
57-99—Matubai and J—Percy F Fischer vs Thorwald Eilorson and another—H J R Hemming.
266-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Madhowjee Virjee.
267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.
528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manookchand Kupurchand vs Baldevdas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HARDCASTLE—BAYLEY—August 2, at Ascot, J A Hardcastle, to Theresa Selina Clive, daughter of late Sir E C Bayley, K C S I, K C I E.

DEATH.

MEADOWS—August 2, at Lancaster Road, South Norwood, Brig-Surg Lieut-Col C J W Meadows, her Majesty's Bengal Army, retired, son of late G F Meadows, aged 55.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.

THE Presidency Budget Statement for 1899-1900 fully justifies the observation of the Revenue Member, who laid it before Council, that it cannot be regarded by that body with satisfaction. Even the Government does not affect to regard it as making adequate provision for the necessities of the Presidency. Unfortunately those necessities were not better provided for in any of the Budgets of recent years, plague and famine imposing a crushing burden on diminished resources. Mr. Nugent frankly owns that had it not been for what he courteously terms the generosity of the Government of India the Presidency would have been insolvent. The year 1897 opened with a balance of eighteen lakhs, which had disappeared at the end of the year, leaving in its stead a deficit of ten lakhs. The Supreme Government, which had often laid a heavy hand on Presidency funds when some frontier war or other trouble upset the Imperial Budget, was good enough to contribute fifteen lakhs, which gave a balance of five lakhs with which to open the year 1898-99. Besides the contribution the Imperial Government bore the direct charges of famine relief, ninety-three lakhs, the Provincial reserves having to bear the indirect charges, close upon ten lakhs. The Presidency had also to meet an expenditure on plague of nearly twenty-four lakhs. The closing balance would have been a minus quantity but for the fifteen lakhs granted by the Supreme Government, which, while leaving the discretion of the local Government unfettered as to its application, recommended that there should be a careful avoidance of any increase of recurrent expenditure: and that an effort should be made without undue delay to reconstitute the normal balance of twenty lakhs. It is, therefore, proposed in the budget for the new year that six lakhs should be set apart with a view to meet that requirement. Unhappily the sudden cessation of the monsoon, and the disappointment of hopes, entertained even a week ago, that August might repair the deficiency of July makes the realisation of the scheme for reconstituting the balance very problematical. The revenue of the ensuing year was estimated at four crores twenty-five thousand rupees, exceeding that of the current year by two lakhs twenty-nine thousand rupees. The expenditure is put at four lakhs and-a-half, exceeding that of the present year by nearly fourteen lakhs. The revenue estimate includes a grant of twelve lakhs sixty-four thousand from the Imperial treasury.

Some improvement, however, is anticipated under the heads of forest, education, and civil works, which suffered severely from famine and plague and have not yet recovered their former prosperity. On the expenditure side no provision is made for a repetition of grants-in-aid to local bodies for plague purposes nor for famine relief, which swelled last year's revised estimates. On the other hand the grant for public works has been increased, for the educational buildings that have been in abeyance for two years, and to make good some pressing administrative needs. Under the head of exchange compensation there has been a saving of about thirty-six lakhs, through the calculation being made at 15⅞d. instead of 15½d. in the current year—an illustration of the soundness of the maxim of the founder of W. H. Smith and Co.'s great firm that farthings spell fortune:—"My house," he declared, "is built on farthings!" As all appearances point to the rupee remaining nearer 1s. 4d. than 1s. 3 1-3d., there is room here also for an improvement in the receipts of next year. But there is little room to expect improvement in other directions, unless, indeed, the missing monsoon should unexpectedly turn up within the next few weeks. In the first year savings were effected in unexpected quarters: from temporary vacancies in the High Court—now all filled; the retirement and absence on leave of officers whose younger successors drew less pay; and the cutting down of subordinates in the Mofussil Courts. In order to indemnify the treasury for the loss occasioned by the remission of the charges for the Punitive Police in the City of Poona, retrenchments were effected under the head of education, police, printing and stationary, jails, law and justice, amounting in the aggregate to over two lakhs. The Government acknowledge that these and other rigorous economies cannot be regarded with entire satisfaction. Mr. Nugent owns that they are the merest cheese-paring compared to the increase of expenditure occasioned by the necessity of combatting plague and famine. He says very truly that no local Indian Government can fight against the decrees of Providence when those dispensations take the form of pestilence and famine. Its reliance for the funds necessary to cope with an emergency rests upon the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India. Seeing that the Supreme Government sweeps into its capacious net all the surplus revenues of the Provinces, and sometimes a great deal that is not surplus, but is sorely needed for local requirements, it is right and reasonable that Imperial funds should provide for unforeseen expenditure, for which the Provincial contracts give no margin whatever. The Revenue Member puts the argument forcibly and feelingly:—"Our financial contracts with the Government of India may work well in normal times, being based more or less on a carefully-calculated equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, with, perhaps by good luck and good management, a little margin to the good, which we may spend on luxuries. But they are not devised and cannot be made to bear the stress and strain of some great and sudden calamity which attacks us without warning, and as the result of causes against which we are powerless to contend, and over which we can exercise no control. A visitation, whether of famine or of plague, throws at once hopelessly out of gear our financial system and all our financial arrangements, *pari passu* making serious inroads on our revenue and diminishing our resources, and vastly augmenting our expenditure." With a revenue especially adapted to ordinary times and no provision for emergencies, it is impossible that the Local Government can provide a crore for famine relief and thirty or forty lakhs for sanitary measures against pestilence.

It was a little ungenerous of Sir James Westland, in his last financial statement, to charge the Bombay Government with having made a continual advance in the ordinary expenditure of the Province, while the revenue was set back by the famine year, thus bringing a strain on the finances irrespective of the direct famine and plague expenditure. Mr. Nugent has no difficulty in showing that the increase in expenditure in the last four years was due to indirect expenditure on famine and plague, amounting to over twenty-four lakhs and-a-half. That expenditure was required to meet the greater part of debt in jails and hospitals, the execution of works by the Public Works Department, grain compensation to Government employes drawing small salaries, and on the increase of the police force for the maintenance of order in the famine districts during the evacuation of villages attacked by plague. The collectors' establishments and those of the mamlutdars had to be augmented, and the medical establishment to be increased to cope with the sickness attendant on famine and the plague cases in local hospitals. The establishments of the Port Health Officers had to be largely increased so that the requirements of the Venice Convention could be fulfilled. It is a pure sophism to assert that the heavy expenditure under these heads, rendered necessary by the presence of an entirely abnormal state of things, should be treated as ordinary expenditure, having nothing to do with the direct expenditure on famine and plague. If these calamities were not present the expenditure so captiously criticised would not have been incurred. It ought in equity and on principle to have been borne by the Imperial Government. To avoid ungenerous criticism of the kind in future, it would be well to enter such charges under the head of "Plague" or "Famine," as the case might be. The plague is still with us, and the failure of the rains threatens a recurrence of famine over large areas of the Presidency. It is, therefore, desirable that no excuse shall be afforded, by the form of the accounts, for misapprehension as to the fact that the local Government is burdened with heavy indirect expenditure, just when its resources are curtailed by the presence of such calamities. We quite concur with the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta when he maintains that plague expenditure should be entirely an item of Imperial expenditure. Whether a representation to the Government of India can induce Simla to accept that reasonable view is another question. As Mr. Nugent says, the Government of Bombay is at the mercy of the Supreme Government. With regard to plague there is some consolation in knowing that the people are learning to adapt themselves to the situation: they are beginning to take precautions, on their own account, while carrying on their business with less disturbance. The recurrence of famine is a possibility that has not escaped the early and anxious attention of Government. Mr. Nugent informed the Council that the policy, which was on the whole successful two years ago, will be carried out with such improvements as the Report of the Famine Commission might lead Government to adopt. Officers on leave in Europe have been informed by telegraph that they are to hold themselves in readiness to return to duty, without delay, if the dreaded contingency should arise. While grateful that nothing will be left to chance in a matter of such moment, we may still entertain the hope that a resumption of the rains in September may improve the outlook and arrest famine.

ON Thursday the first battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers sailed from Southampton for the Cape. The same day the first battalion of the Manchester Regiment sailed for the same destination from Gibraltar. On the 9th inst., just before the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain stated that several regiments of infantry were about to be sent to South Africa for the defence of Natal "and for all contingencies." The Government of Natal having made representations as to the defence of that Colony, "we have decided accordingly to send re-inforcements to Natal." The Colonial Secretary also declared that "the situation was serious," that "there exists in the Transvaal a state of things that cannot long be tolerated," that "our predominence is menaced," and that "we have put our hands to the plough and will not look back." This ebullition of anger—for, contrary to his wont, the Colonial Secretary was irritated and captious—had its origin in a telegram in the morning papers stating that the Transvaal Government would receive with consideration any friendly suggestions about the proposed five years' franchise, but that a joint-commission to inquire into the internal affairs of the Republic would be an infringement of the London Convention and would set an inconvenient precedent. Dalziel's correspondent at Pretoria stated on authority that a middle course would be proposed, that would probably be acceptable to the Imperial Government, and that the reply of the Transvaal Government was of the most friendly character. Another organ stated that the Transvaal Government would have no objection to the Imperial Government making its own inquiries, but that a joint-commission would admit the principle of external interference in the internal affairs of the State. Well, two of the several regiments required for the defence of Natal against invasion, and "for other contingencies," have now sailed for the Cape—or Port Durban—and the rest may be expected to follow. Fittings for transports to take three regiments of cavalry from Bombay are now being made by contractors in this city, and they will be ready for delivery in ten days. It is strange that in the fortnight that has passed since the Natal Government asked to be protected from invasion, there has been no attempt made by Boers or anyone else to raid the frontier of that Colony. Probably, if the reinforcements were not sent out for another six months, Natal would continue to enjoy complete immunity from invasion. It was quite manifest from the tone and manner of the Colonial Secretary on the 9th instant that he was not at all concerned at the prospect of war; or desirous of averting war by bringing the negotiations, if possible, to a successful conclusion. It has been noticeable throughout that, just in proportion to the willingness of the Pretorian Government to make larger concessions, his attitude became more and more bellicose, and his language more and more irritating, as if he were desirous of rendering a peaceful solution difficult, not to say impossible. Things have now gone so far that an accommodation can scarcely be looked for. What we may expect is an order in the first ten days of September for the despatch of a contingent of British and Native troops, from Bombay to South Africa, with a view to active operations before that month closes.

IN M. de Harlez passed away the other day another of the older generation of Oriental scholars in Europe, most of whom are known for their want of sympathy with newer methods. His death will be deplored as a writer, known rather for this versatility and multiplicity of interests than for depth of research or accuracy of methods. Nothing like the chorus of heartfelt grief that Darmesteter's untimely end called forth from distinguished scholars, five years ago, will be forthcoming now. Darmesteter was in every way far superior to Harlez, and we may recall here the words in which Professor Max Müller gave his comparative estimate of that great scholar. "Darmesteter was a scholar, in the best sense of the word, such as France alone seems able to produce. Just now France is rich in brilliant Oriental scholars, but Professor James Darmesteter was *facile primus inter pares*. By the freedom with which he soared above his hard, plodding work, he reminded me of Eugene Burnouf. By his wonderful, almost poetic, power of composition he was little inferior to Renan. And by the soundness and the sureness of his judgment he seemed to carry on the great traditions of such men as Lenormant, senior, and Quatremere." Harlez wholly lacked the genius which so much helped Darmesteter's scholarship in the most abstruse subjects. Both translated the Avesta of the Parsees; but, while Darmesteter's was crowned by the French Academy as the best production of European scholarship for ten years in any of its many departments, and is continually used and referred to throughout the world, Harlez's is hardly ever quoted except by Catholic missionaries and the like. Harlez's method of translation was the antiquated traditional one for which Spiegel was so soundly rated by Haug, both here and in Germany. Darmesteter's method was a judicious combination of both the traditional and the philological. As M. Gaston Paris of the Academy wrote, "Darmesteter laid down the principle that the explanation of the Avesta must be sought in tradition, first of all, but that it needs to be completed by the methods of etymology and comparison. It was his twofold means of investigation that enabled him to follow the development of Mazdeism from its remote origin down to the latest forms into which it was crystallised." In this he owed nothing, as we see an ignorant native writer recklessly asserts, to Harlez. He appreciated the traditional method independently of Harlez, and went to its sources and learnt Pahlavi, of which the latter remained ignorant. As regards his opinions on various matters connected with the Avesta, M. de Harlez ran counter to those of the Parsees of to-day, who will not see any particular reason to deplore his loss. In the matter in which the Parsees take most pride—their descent from Cyrus and Xerxes—he held to the last the view that these Persian kings were not Zoroastrians at all, and that indeed the whole royal line of the Acheminides professed a religion quite different from that of Zoroaster. In his discussions on this subject he laid great stress on the fact that there are tombs of Cyrus and others kings and not "dokhmas" or towers of silence. As regards the age of the Avesta and the date of Zoroaster, he also differed greatly from the Parsees, who feel a pride in putting both back to a very remote period. He wounded this pride by holding that he finds no reason to place the Avesta earlier than 600 or 700 B.C., or, as he put it only recently, 'the epoch of Zoroasterianism and the Avesta must be between 700 and 100 B.C.' He also denied the influence of the Avesta on some parts of the Hebrew scriptures, a matter of pride with the Parsees which they have taken up of late from writers like Alger and Canon Cheyne—the latter of whom, however, has quite recently greatly modified his views on this subject. On the vexed point of the existence of next-of-kin marriage among the ancient Persians, M. de Harlez held that such a highly objectionable custom did exist among them, a point on which naturally our Parsee friends are sore. Such being Harlez's views about the Parsee religious lore, it was rather amusing to find a writer in a native print recommending the Parsees and the Trustees of their Punchayet to record his death with regret in their communal books, in which deaths of distinguished Parsees alone are recorded, and even to send a letter of condolence to his friends in Belgium! Of course the Trustees will do nothing of the kind; but we give this suggestion as an instance of the want of balance and ballast in native writers. Or, as the paper which made the suggestion is known for its unfriendly and carpingly critical attitude towards the Trustees, who are the leaders of the community, is it to be taken as a joke? We would believe the latter hypothesis did we not know that the native journalist is quite innocent of humour and never guilty of a joke!

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps continues steadily to grow in strength and efficiency. The number of men now enrolled is 1,020, higher than it ever was before. The efficients number 457 and the extra efficients 431, while 131 hold certificates of proficiency. The corps has a popular and able commander in Lieut.-Colonel Trevithick, and his efforts are seconded by as smart and energetic lot of officers as any volunteer corps could wish for. Moreover the rank-and-file have the advantage of a leavening of old soldiers who have seen service, and no fewer than twenty-four of them are the happy possessors of war medals. The value of the presence of old regulars in a volunteer corps cannot be too highly appreciated, and doubtless much of the steady soldierly bearing of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers is to some extent due to the influences of these men. The twenty-first annual report of the corps has just been issued and is in every way a satisfactory record.

WE understand that of the judges sanctioned for the new Burma Chief Court two will be Barristers and two Civilians. In the event, therefore, of the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, being appointed, the vacancies that will remain will be for one Barrister, from outside, and one Civilian.

We understand that Mr. McIntosh, B. C. S., officiates as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, *vice* Mr. Meyer, proceeding on leave. This will raise the number of old Edinburgh Academy boys in the Simla Secretariats to five.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned saddle tree makers in Cavalry regiments being made eligible for the rank of Sergeant with pay at 2s. 10d. a day, promotion being made on one fixed establishment. Throughout the whole of the Cavalry of the line, the establishment to consist of twenty-eight saddle tree makers of all ranks of whom seven will be sergeants.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—The Peninsular and Oriental Company are negotiating with the Italian Government Railways with a view to obtaining a reduction of charges which will enable them to equalise the fares by the Brindis iand Maseillies routes.

CAPTAIN H. L. GOODENOUGH, Meywar Bhil Corps, has been appointed Settlement Officer in the Poonch State, and will be seconded in his regiment for two years.

CAPTAIN F. L. ADAM, A. D. C., will complete his time on the Viceregal Staff in January next, and will be succeeded by Captain W. Mc. L. Campbell, Royal Highlanders, now A. D. C., to the Governor of Madras.

FROM the 12th to the 18th instant, 4 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 221 Hindus, and 56 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 304; the death rate being 34·9, and the mean for the ten previous years being 54·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*. cholera *nil*. small-pox *nil*, measles 3, fevers 56, dysentery 41, diarrhœa 15 and other causes 189.

MALOT in the Rawalpindi district was declared free of plague on Saturday, and all operations in that quarter have now ceased. As we anticipated, the disease has not spread into Murree. Indeed, though a large area round Malot has been most carefully observed, no case of plague outside Malot itself has been discovered. It is not certain from what quarter the disease was imported into Malot, but it is just possible that it was brought by a sepoy on leave from a regiment down South. However this may be, the disease is now stamped out. As no part of the Punjab is now infected, we may reasonably hope that we have seen the last of plague in this province. But only the cold weather can convert that hope into a certainty.

IN spite of the fact that only a very small proportion of them can obtain Government employment as Assistant Surgeons, as many as 47 candidates presented themselves at the recent examination of the Punjab University for the License in Medicine and Surgery and the degree of Bachelor in Medicine. Twenty-one of the students have just been declared to have passed. For some reason the Lahore Medical College does not attract girls. Only two candidates appeared this year, neither of whom have qualified. The raising of the educational standard from the Entrance to the First Arts Examination may have something to do with the lack of female students. It was a wise and necessary step as regards male candidates, but somewhat premature with reference to girls, as events are proving.

A LAHORE telegram says:—It was the intention of the Punjab Government to hand over the administration of the Maler Kotla State next year to the young Sahibzada, a lad of 18 years, at present studying at the Atchison College, Lahore, but orders have now been issued that he is not to be invested with powers for four years from that date. The reason, an open secret is the clandestine marriage of the Sahibzada with first cousin, in direct contravention of the wishes of Government who had encouraged and given sanction to the alliance of Sahibzada to the daughter of the Nawab of Lohoru who is at present managing State affairs in Maler Kotla in the absence of the Nawab, who is in very delicate health. It appears that the Sahibzada, accompanied by his tutor, *en route* to spend the vacation at Mussoorie, broke the journey at Shaler Kotta, and was secretly married in Zenana of the Palace.

AT the summer graduation ceremony of the University of Edinburgh the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred *in absentia* on Khan Bahadur Syed Mahomed Zia-ud- Deen Khan of Delhi. The Moulvi is a distinguished educationalist and scholar, whose career commenced as Professor of Mathematics in the Government College at Delhi. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Arabic, and had a great deal to do with the preparation of Urdu text books for the use of the Educational Department. He was made Khan Bahadur in 1870, and received the title of Shums-ul-Ulema on its institution in 1887. Probably, however, his reputation might not have reached as far as Edinburgh if that University had not had as its Principal a scholar with whom Arabic is a speciality.—Sir William Muir.

A RUMOUR that the Shah of Persia is very ill is again current in Russia. The cause of the illness has not yet been definitely ascertained, the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" says, some saying that he is suffering from a dangerous disease of the lungs [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE CAPE

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The first battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, 790 strong, besides sixty of the Army Medical Staff Corps, sailed to-day from Southampton for the Cape.

The first battalion of the Manchester Regiment, one thousand strong also sailed for the Cape, to-day, from Gibraltar.

THE ARMAMENTS OF THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE.

AUG. 25.

It has transpired that the Transvaal and Orange Free State have imported immense quantities of arms and ammunition during the last three years.

There is a growing feeling amongst the British element in South Africa that no settlement will be lasting unless it contains a provision for the reduction of the armaments of the two Republics.

THE STATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

THE PENALTY OF ORGANISED AGITATION.

The distress in Johannesbug is increasing, and every outward train is crowded with fugitives.

The natives employed in the mines are becoming restless.

FAMINE AND SMALLPOX IN EAST AFRICA.

AUG. 24.

There is great distress in British East Africa at present in consequence of the famine.

The ravages of smallpox are also appalling there.

THE MAIL.

LONDON AUG. 24.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

At a meeting of the Council to-day, Mr. Dawkins asked and obtained permission to postpone the introduction of the Currency Bill, explaining that delay is due not to any change in the policy of the Government, of India which is to give the most speedy effect possible to the recommendations of the Currency Commission, but merely to a purely technical difficulty which has arisen.

The bill will declare the sovereign legal tender in India at fifteen rupees and will provide for the coinage of gold at the Indian Mints. Before this coinage can be undertaken it is necessary for a proclamation to issue declaring the Indian Mints branch of Royal Mint. The terms of this proclamation were to have been telegraphed from Home, and it was hoped that they would have arrived in time for to-day's meeting, this has not, however, been the case. The general tenor of the proclamation is, of course, known, but to prevent the possibility of falling into any error in the wording it has been thought best to postpone legislation until the actual text arrives.

The rest of the business before the Council was carried through, the Viceroy announcing next meeting for to-day week.

In introducing the Bill to further amend the Presidency Banks Act the Hon. Mr. Dawkins explained that strict limitations of the law, in connection with the investment of the funds of the Presidency Banks, have to some extent surveyed the conditions which rendered them once necessary. He went on to enumerate the securities in which presidency banks are now permitted to deal, and showed that the present bill, which has for its object the addition of the securities of the Bombay City Improvement Trust to this list, introduces no new principle in that like the Railway and Company Securities which are already included. The Bombay City Improvement Stock is issued under Government sanction.

In Introducing the bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, the Hon. Mr. Rivaz explained that it was merely to correct a mistake made in drafting section 45of the Bill passed last October, and to make it clear in connection with "sir" lands that provisions therein made were not intended to have retrospective effect.

The Hon. Mr. Chitnavis cordially welcomed the measure, which, he said, would affect ninety per cent, of the old documents of those who had lent money to help agriculturalists in the late famine. With the present condition of the weather a similar famine, he feared, was impending, and the bill would encourage those who had come forward with a helping hand before to do so again, by showing them that the Government would support them in enforcing agreements.

The Court of Wards Bill and the Punjab Courts Bill were referred to Select Committee without discussion.

The Text and Statement of the Objects and Reasons of the Presidency Banks Bill do not say anything about securities other than those of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, the Government of India having apparently negatived the Madras Government's proposal for also including such securities as those of District Boards among those in which Presidency Banks may deal.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM CROP FOR 1899-1900.

The first General Official Memorandum on the Prospects of the Sesamum Crop of the season 1899-1900 states that the present condition leaves much to be desired and prospects are regarded by cultivators with anxious uncertainty in the North-Western Provinces, which were on the whole good until the present break in the rains, but success or failure is now dependent on the arrival of rain without delay and on its continuance in normal quantity for the usual time. In the Central Provinces the crop is in good condition still in the northern and eastern districts, but in the south it has been reduced by drought to a precarious condition; there is, however, a prospect of an extensive sowing of seed as a cold weather crop, if conditions are favourable when sowing time comes around. Drought as also generally affected the crop in the Madras districts, as well as in Berar, and in parts of the Bombay Presidency, where some improvements resulted from the recent rain. In most parts of the Bombay Presidency and in Sind the conditions are fair.

PRICES RISING IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

DROUGHT IN PUNJAB, BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Prices are rising rapidly in the Central Provinces. Wheat in one district and rice are reported to have gone up with a bound from 20 seers per rupee to 13 1-2.

The numbers on relief now are 29,422 in Rajputana and 9,322 in the Central Provinces. Regarding the last-named, however, to-day's crop reports remark significantly that this relief is unconnected with the present drought, adding that village relief will be required very soon in the affected districts, and is already being organised. Regarding other provinces, crop reports show, besides, the damage which is occurring in the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras owing to the drought; the North-West Provinces have also commenced to feel the break in the rains, the maize crop in Muttra, for example, being reported as already lost.

MILITARY NEWS.

Volunteers for employment in the Punjab are called for from among both the junior and senior Captains of Royal Engineers.

The Government of India have sanctioned improvement of the watersupply of the Cherat Cantonment, where enteric has been prevalent, at a cost of about one and a half lakhs, and detailed estimates are being prepared.

Orders passed last year to the effect that Military Works officers returning from leave to new stations are entitled to travelling allowance are now cancelled, it being ruled that such officers come under the Civil Services Regulations.

Major C. M. T. Western, Royal Artillery, succeeds Major Evelegh as Assistant Secretary to Sir George Wolseley.

Brigadier-General Barlow, Deputy Adjutant General Bombay Command, has been granted leave to the end of September.

Sergeant-Major Nelson Fuggle, of Colaba Depot is granted four years' extension of service.

Second-Lieutenants Maxwell, from the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and Bayley, from 16th Bombay Infantry, officiate as Wing Officers, 27th Bombay Infantry.

Captain Bell becomes Adjutant, Meywar-Bhil Corps.

Second-Lieutenant Morgan becomes Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Muspratt, from Royal West Kents, officiates as Squadron Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Colonel Abbot, 7th Bombay Lancers, has an extension of command to July 1900.

COL. RUNDALL'S LECTURE ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

REMARKS BY THE MILITARY MEMBER.

The Commander-in-Chief and also Lady Curzon were present at Colonel Rundall's second lecture on the American Civil War, before the United Service Institute, to-day. In the discussion which followed at its close, Colonel Wolfe-Murray defined two great lessons of the campaign, *viz.* the impossibility of improvising an army, and the immense importance of sea power, pointing out that, if ever we should have to fight in the sea-great peninsula of Hindustan, the power to land troops in the rear of the enemy, as well as in their face, might be of inestimable importance.

Sir Edwin Collen, who presided, in summing up, dealt upon the fact that, while it was true no army could be improvised, yet out of the civilians and the raw volunteers and the militia, both the Northern and Southern States of America had made armies which would compare favourably, in every respect, with the very finest of the regular troops of the world. He was one of those who believed in the possibility of a great alliance of the English-speaking nations of the world, and such, a story, as that to which they had just listened, of splendid prowess exhibited on both sides in the American Civil War was calculated to draw closer the bonds already uniting the people of Great Britain with their own race cross the Atlantic.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Glanders and Farcy Act is applied to Baluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Governor-General's Agent Central India, has been granted 14 days' extention of leave.

Lieutenant Kirkpatrick becomes Second-in-Command, Khyber Rifles.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Leslie, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. J. Crichton has been granted 18 months furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Bagshawe, Henslowe, Rampini, Pearson, Pigon, Playfair, Dalyell, Randall, Doveton, Clay, Crosthwaite, Whitehead, Gray, Nelson, Gordon, Cooper, Anderson, Down, Gaisford, Blakeway, Ricketts, Ralph, Gunning, Stewart, Condon, Lightfoot, Humfrey, Ainslie, Bell, Nethersole, Davie, and Basevi are gazetted Captains in the Indian Staff Corps with effect from 22nd instant.

It is notified that men enlisting hereafter to the 21st Bombay Infantry must engage to serve at sea upon such ship or vessel as may be ordered.

Conductor A. Sandilanss, Sub-Conductor A. Williams, and Store-Sergeant W. Willows each receive a step in promotion, the first-named becoming a Lieutenant in the Bombay Ordnance, vice Lieutenant Newell, retired, with effect from the 1st instant.

Major Tebbs and Captain Skelton, Bombay-Baroda Railway Volunteers, have received the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

Major F. Wyllais' retirement is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Shearme and Hickman and Sub-Lieutenant Headlam each receive a step in promotion in the Marine Survey Department with effect from April last.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Boileau, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is posted for plague duty, Bombay.

Captain Newnham, 10th Bombay Infantry, is confirmed as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

The rules to be considered after the 27th of October next are published relating to the carriage of explosives by rails,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The toal of the civil revenue directly brought to account in July is eight lakhs behind that of July last year,

Basic slag is exempted from import duty, Import duty on raw German sugar, of 90 per cent. polarisation, is reduced by eight pie per hundred kilogrammes.

Mr. H. J. Brereton becomes Deputy Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 25.

There were 193 cases and 145 deaths in the city to-day, the total mortality being 169: in Somwar 31 cases, 21 deaths; in Sukerwar 22 cases, 17 deaths; in Ghorpadi 14 cases, 6 deaths; in Rawiwar 13 cases 9 deaths; in Narayen 15 cases, 14 deaths; in Kashi 17 cases, 10 deaths; in Bhanburda 9 cases, 8 deaths; in the Cantonments 12 cases, 8 deaths; in the Suburban area 2 cases, 4 deaths; in the District 40 cases, 37 deaths; in Ghorpadi 15 cases, 15 deaths; in Kirkee 3 cases, 4 deaths; in Jaravda 1 case, 1 death.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Commissariat-Transport Department:—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in his present appointment with effect from the date specified:—Lieutenant Bates, 17th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on promotion, with effect from 25 May.

Under instructions eceived from headquarters, Simla, it is notified that Captain Graham, I Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has been selected for the appointment Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Kirkee, vice Campbell, promoted.

With reference to G. O. C. C. Nos. 337 and 399, of 1899, it is notified for information that British officers serving with regiments of native artillry, cavalry, batteries of native artillery, and regiment of native infantry, will in future wear cloarks and great coats and khakee-coloured materials.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of Officers Commanding Bombay Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in dealing with cases of deserters from the Imperial Service troops:—Descriptive rolls of deserters will be forwarded by the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, to those Regiments that enlist men of the same class to which the deserter belongs. On its being discovered that the man is a deserter from the Imperial Service Troops he is to be arrested and application made to the nearest magistrate by the Cmmanding Officer of the Regiment in which he is found to be serving for a warrant for his custody under sections 15 and 17 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extraction Act, pending the receipt of a warrant from the political authorities, which will be issued on an intimation being given to the civil officer concerned; *e. g.*, in the case of the Imperial Service Troops, Kashmire, to the Resident in Kashmir; or, in case of the Imperial Service Troops in the Punjab States, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, or as the case may be.

It has been ruled that while stretchers are to be used to is and bearers furnished by, all Cavalry regiments of this command, men belonging to native cavalry regiments are not to be trained in stretcher-drill.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Andrews Spead, R.E., Lieutenant Orton, 26th Bombay Infantry; Conductor Stafford, Ordenance Departmet.

With reference to Bombay Command Order No. 32 of 1899, Nursing Sister Fawcus, India Army Nursing Service, has been granted three months' extension of leave, without pay on medical certificate, by the India Office.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—Unattached List, British Army—2nd Lieutenant Gourand, from 1st June to 30th September, on private affairs, to England. Indian Subordinate Medical Department—4th Class Assistant Surgeon Byrne, 6 months, medical certificate, in India.

Extensions.—4th Bombay Cavalry—Major Forbes, 3 months, medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India. 5th Bombay Cavalry—Captain Lewis, 3 months, medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India. Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor Astwick, 3 months, medical certificate. 24th Bombay Rifles—Captain Ford, 2 months, medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 11.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

To say that the annual academical exercise of the handful of members of the House of Commons who specially interest themselves in Indian questions took place before an array of empty benches is superfluous. That goes without saying. But what differentiated the debate of last Tuesday from previous occasions of the same kind was the exceptionally poor attendance of Front Bench men. Mr. Lucy, describing the appearance of the House, says:—"Lord George during the delivery of his speech was flanked on his right hand by Mr. Walter Long, fast asleep by the gangway, dreaming of food and drugs and gratified clergy. Lower down, on the other side, sat Mr. Gerald Balfour, with his head suspiciously bent on his chest. Sir M. White Ridley, coming in midway in the speech, went off to sleep with enviable promptitude. Sir Henry Fowler had the Front Opposition Bench all to himself. Behind him were scattered sixteen Liberals, a majority of six over the Ministerial forces on the benches opposite. A dusky turbaned stranger surveyed the scene from the Diplomatic Gallery. Two more, representing another of the fifty races and peoples of India, were seated under the gallery." For the look of the thing, if for no higher reason, the Leader of the House generally shows up at an Indian Budget debate whatever his colleagues of the Cabinet may decide to do. On Tuesday Mr. Balfour was conspicuous by his absence, but it is only fair to say that he was detained by a feverish cold at his quarters in the dingy-looking structure provided by the richest Government in the world as the official residences of its First Lord of the Treasury and its Chancellor of the Exchequer. Why Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did not remain for the discussion I am unable to say; but the deserted condition of the Front Opposition, while the speaking was going on, coupled with the fact that everyone of the five ex-Ministers who took part in the division on Mr. Caldwell's resolution voted with the Government, must surely convince Sir William Wedderburn and his friends of the hopelessness of their attempts to get the Liberals *qua* party to identify themselves with the Congress movement. Lord George Hamilton was as lucid as ever, but so far as the financial situation was concerned he had only to travel over ground previously trodden by Sir James Westland. Still, he combined to make his statement interesting, and it is neither generous nor true to say, as one of his opponents says, that he merely repeated by rote the customary platitudes dished up for him by his active private secretaries.

If anything, Lord George Hamilton was slightly too optimistic, but that is his nature and is in accordance with tradition. He paid compliments to the Currency Committee and to the Viceroy, with whose powers of work and initiation the House, he said, was well acquainted; dwelt on the need for developing India's industrial resources by encouraging the "bona fide" promoter and keeping the greedy concessionaire at a distance; and elaborated the policy of the Government with respect to the currency questions. A propos of the establishment of a gold standard he said with evident sincerity:—"I never should have taken the interest that I have taken in this question, or have exerted myself to try to bring about the establishment of a gold standard in India, unless I had satisfied myself that the establishment of such a standard would be one of the most effective instruments by which we could improve the industrial condition of the lowest-paid of the wage-earners of India." Mr. Caldwell's motion to give the House of Commons greater control over Indian affairs was seconded by Sir W. Wedderburn, who was the cause of a significant query being uttered by Lord G. Hamilton. In the course of his speech Sir William revived his complaints about the action of the authorities against the Natu brothers. It was, he said, now more than two years since they were cast into prison, without trial, and without, to this day, knowing the real cause of their imprisonment. When questioned in the House the noble lord had given contradictory replies on this point: In August, 1897, he stated that they were imprisoned in order to unravel a murderous conspiracy. But the murderers of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst had been discovered. "All of them?" inquired Lord George Hamilton. But the features of a rather featureless discussion were the speech of Sir Henry Fowler defending the present system and declaring in terms even more emphatic than ever that he will not, to please Sir William Wedderburn's beautiful eyes, consent to treat Indian affairs from a party standpoint, and Lord G. Hamilton's almost fervorous attack on the seconder of the resolution. The hon. baronet had said Lord George made a pathetic complaint that, during all the time he had been in the House, he had been unable to get redress for any grievance he has put forward. He lamented that he was not a "persona grata" at the India Office. Was this any wonder in view of the tactics the hon. baronet adopted, and in view of his connection with the paper called "India?" Did the hon. baronet think that anybody responsible for that paper was likely to have his remarks received with much favour, either by the Indian Government or by the Secretary of State? Those with whom the hon. baronet acted did everything in their power to stir up bad feeling towards the Indian Government. This paper circulated the grossest falsehood, which went out to India and came back repeated a hundred-fold in the native press. Sir William here mildly remarked "I am not responsible for articles in the paper" which only increased Lord George's indignation. The hon. baronet was the head of the Committee that got the money to support the paper, and so long as he associated with persons making such allegations against the Indian authorities he declined to associate with the hon. baronet. If the hon. baronet wanted to make his efforts of any effect, he should try to say to people to their face what, through the Press and otherwise, he said behind their back; and until he did that he could not expect that anything he said in that House would have any effect. The hon. baronet said never a word beyond the disclaimer given above, and even the friendly representative of the only morning paper that it is at all favourably inclined to Sir William Wedderburn's views marvels at his silence under such an attack.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

While Sir Alfred Milner professes not to have abandoned all hopes of a peaceful settlement, it must be said that at this moment the outlook is gloomier than it has been at any previous period throughout the protracted crisis. The Transvaalers seem for the moment to be more unyielding than ever, thinking Mr. Chamberlain means war and that conciliation is in vain. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is himself, as his remarks in reply to Mr. T. P. O'Connor on Wednesday show, more determined than ever to have what the Boers would call his pound of flesh, and, what is of more importance, the hostility that was so deeply felt, if so imperfectly expressed, by a large section of the community at home towards Mr. Chamberlain's policy seems almost to have died out. Although Mr. T. P. O'Connor is, he would tell you, opposed to "militarism," he is not a Little Englander, and, therefore, his speech just before the House of Commons separated for the holidays was resented by Mr. Chamberlain. If Mr. Davitt had made the same speech Mr. Chamberlain would not have greatly cared. Mr. Chamberlain say his opponent wants a military expedition. He certainly desires to get the best of President Kruger, and he thinks that astute but obstinate old gentleman will give way if he believes the country is practically unanimous. It is evident that Mr. Chamberlain thinks that it is. Replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor the Colonial Minister said:—"If the speech were confined to the House, no harm would be done. We know what to think of the hon. member when he professes to speak in the name of the people of this country. But, unfortunately, these speeches are reported and extracts sent to other countries, and especially to the Transvaal, and there, it is always possible, they may do mischief in a critical situation. Although I do not intend to enter upon the general argument of the hon. member beyond saying that I entirely disagree with him, I do think it necessary to take notice of his statement that in the opinion of many persons in this country any extreme measure—I always dislike to use the word war unless it becomes necessary, but the hon. member used it and said that any extreme measure—or war would be needless; and he submits an alternative proposal which consists, as far as I can make out, of an abject surrender on the part of the British Government, and in the expression of their willingness to wait, it may be, five-and-twenty years before the grievances of the Uitlanders are redressed. It would be a fatal mistake for this country, or for any country, if that view were supposed to represent the opinions even of a small minority of this House, or of anything but the most insignificant minority in the country. A new element in the situation is the action of our neighbours, the Dutch. They are making an appeal to English feeling by means of memorials and meetings. Perhaps it would be more to the purpose if they appealed to their kinsmen in the Transvaal to adopt a less unconciliatory attitude and to consider whether it is worthwhile in their own interests to push matters too far. In the meantime party spirit is very bitter at Cape Town and more than one undignified "scene" has taken place this week. Mr. Schreiner, for example, has told Mr. Rhodes that whenever he is there the Assembly becomes a human pigstye.

MR. CARSON AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Carson, Q.C., in common with some other Irish Unionists, is by no means satisfied with the present Government. He has lately carried his dissatisfaction to the point of requesting the poor Government whips to send him no more notices, four-lined or otherwise. He explains however that "he does not at all contemplate, like Mr. George Whiteley, joining the ranks of the Opposition." The explanation is surely a little superfluous. He remains to keep Mr. J. M. Maclean and the rest in countenance. Mr. Carson says his complaint is that the Government are not Unionist enough, and have not sufficiently supported their Irish Unionist supporters when questions have arisen in Parliament between them and the Irish Nationalists. He adds that his present action has no exclusive reference to the line taken by the Government on the Dublin Boundaries Bill, but is based also upon some previous questions of Parliamentary policy.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND ENGLISH HOLIDAY-MAKING.

Point is given to Sir Alfred Hickman's remarks in the Indian debate on the purchase of railway material by the Indian Government in the American market by the publication of the official papers relating to the Atbara Bridge. From these papers it appears that the Pencoyd Company actually offered "a suitable standard bridge" for delivery in six weeks! Before the Sirdar closed with the Philadelphian rivals of our own manufacturers, the latter were apparently given every chance. At first the Sirdar's English agent was told that the superstructute of such a bridge could not be completed under 12 months—"all shops being full of work," as if additional hands could not be taken on at times of pressure. Then he heard that "at least two years" would be required to finish the job. This matter must be looked into. Trade is very good now, but it will in the course of things be bad again, and, if in slack as well as busy times Englishmen find that even in our own Empire our principal industries cannot compete against America, the Imperialism of some of our fellow-countrymen will not be increased, nor will this state of matters tend to make closer the union of hearts between Great Britain and the States. Americans should encourage their versatile Ambassador, Mr. Choate, to go on praising us for our habit of taking so many holidays—renewing our strength as he puts it. If Mr. Choate's own countrymen devoted so much time as we, as a nation, do in these days to renewing their strength, they would not for very long be able to have standard iron-bridges ready for delivery in six weeks. It is true that the speech of Mr. Choate referred to was addressed to a class whose strength scarcely needs renewing, but it applies to every section of the community. Everybody in these isles is smitten with the fashion for "going away," for in very many cases it is only a fashion. Even the meanest of mammals has his or her fortnight at the seaside, while Norway and Switzerland are overrun with counter-jumpers personally conducted by the Polytechnic Institution or other cheap tourist agents. A reasonable amount of recreation is very well; but as a shrewd foreigner remarked some years ago, "you English are too dam comfortable," and the thing is being overdone to the benefit of our competitors. I am writing this letter in sight of the immense works erected in the river Thames in connexion with the electric railway tunnel between Waterloo and Baker Street Stations. To prevent the streets on the line of route being pulled to pieces, and traffic being hopelessly disorganised, the excavations are being conducted from a point in the bed of the river close to Hungerford railway bridge—that monstrosity which, when he was in England the other day, affected M. Zola's composure almost more than the martyrdom of his friend M. Le Capitaine Dreyfus. The "debris" is brought to a shaft sunk into the river-bed, drawn up by steam cranes, and carried away in barges. As may be supposed a large number of men are employed on this great undertaking. Well, Monday last was the August Bank Holiday. My friends of the tunnel works left off work at noon on Saturday and did not reappear until Wednesday. The following extract is from the *Times*:—"Unprecedented scenes were witnessed at Ramsgate on Sunday night. The excursion traffic was enormous, heavily-freighted trains arriving practically all day, while merely two or three departed. As a result, at least 75,000 visitors were in the town over-night. Thousands could not obtain quarters at any price. To meet their accommodation the town-hall was opened and was speedily filled with tired trippers. Others occupied bathing machines, whilst some crept into empty railway carriages. Hundreds of others were left, who sat about on seats all night. The colonnade presented a curious picture: men, women, and children were huddled upon the seats, even babies in arms being seen amongst the crowd."

MR. GILBERT ELLIOT AND A NEW SOCIAL TYRANNY.

The whilom Bombay Civilian, Mr. G. W. Elliot, is an *habitue* of that most distinguished and select of London clubs, the Athenæum. The other evening after dining he walked across to the magnificent Carlton Club and Restaurant, which occupy the principal portion of the site of what was once known as Her Majesty's Opera at the southern end of the Haymarket. The door was wide open, and he went in till he was stopped, after he had passed through the hall, by a foreigner, "apparently a Count, certainly a person in authority," who asked Mr. Elliot why he had come there. Mr. Elliot said that he wanted refreshment; but he was told to go away, and he went subsequently. Mr. Elliot heard from some young friends who were refreshing at the seaside that they had been ordered out of a hostelry at Sandown because they were not clad in evening dress. But they refused to go, and as they were four athletes, who had just distinguished themselves by rowing round the Isle of Wight, the proprietary so far conceded as to allow a waiter to supply some whisky. Mr. Elliot now seeks the publicity which may restrain hotel-keepers who aim at such a selection as is intended to preserve their premises "solely for the use of the 'nouveau riche' and other pretenders who dress for dinner when out for a holiday, and would, if they could, make everybody else do so everywhere." "This tyranny imported into hotels aims," he says, "at the hallowed custom by which the innkeeper's guest is entitled to his ease at his inn. The intention is part and parcel of the vicious habits of the day". "Are we all of us," he asks, "bound to pretend to be something which we are not? Men dine at their clubs in ordinary afternoon costume. Why should they be compelled to change dress after dinner when they want to go to the restaurant over the way?" Another gentleman writes to the Press to relate his experience at the same establishment. He says:—"I attempted to dine there last week. I had come from the country and had not had time to dress. I am an entirely harmless, quiet, middle-aged individual, with, I am told, decent manners, and presentable appearance. I was met by a foreign waiter or major domo, or menial of sorts, who, none too politely, told me I could not dine. I am not in the habit of arguing with servants, so I dined at the club." He and some of his friends intend to test the legality of the matter thoroughly. He says he has plenty of time on his hands and he thinks he will provide us with sport. As to what Mr. Elliot says about "pretenders who dressed for dinner when out for a holiday," the remark, though severe, is not, I imagine, altogether unjustified. Indeed no one living at the West End can fail to be struck with the extremely "shoddy" appearance of some of the people who frequent palatial cook-shops in leading thoroughfares. Not a few look as if in the privacy of their own homes: they were the sort of people who dined in their shirt-sleeves. Some years ago, when spending a week end at Brighton I stayed at a rather small but eminently "genteel" hotel, the name of which does not matter. It was in the season—the Brighton season—and at the "table d'hote" myself and my next neighbour were the only male visitors in morning dress. The company generally seemed to hail from Brixton and other equally aristocratic districts of Suburbia. I judged this partly from the fact that their conversation related chiefly to the doings of Royalty and the Nobility, the sources of their generally inaccurate information evidently being the penny newspapers which specially devote themselves to so-called Society intelligence. My neighbour was visibly uncomfortable at being so much "out of it," and observed to me "I suppose they think that I 'avent got a dress-suit. But I daresay I am quite as good as any of 'em. Why, I own a yacht!"

MR. LOWTHER AND THE EDUCATION PLAGUE.

The other evening that fine old crusted Tory, known to his intimates as "Jim" Lowther, lectured the Science and Art Department for providing, under the heading of technical education, for instruction in Latin and Portuguese. English is, no doubt, an all-sufficient language for Mr. Lowther, but his duties in life appear to be mainly confined to horse-racing and cattle-breeding. If he knew as much about commerce and finance as he knows about agriculture and sport, he probably would not have such a horror of foreign languages. But Sir Albert Rollit, who has been head of the London Chamber of Commerce, was able to set Mr. Lowther right. As Sir Albert said, the neglect of foreign languages in this country demands the most careful consideration. Take Portuguese. Some people, he observed, would regard that as an out-of-the-way language. But his own knowledge of the demands of commercial education, not only in London, but in the other cities, told him that there were three languages of essential importance—Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Any one familiar with the South American trade knew that, unless our people were equipped with the instruments of international trade (and trade was day by day becoming more international), we should lose ground in commercial competition. Another member had the courage and good sense to say that instruction in foreign languages and other commercial subjects is as important in this country as technical and manual instruction.

OLLA PODRIDA.

There is a talk of the establishment of two new London dailies as if we had not sufficient already. Pearson, Limited, are at the back of one of the projects and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., is spoken of as likely to be their editor. The gossip about the other scheme is even more vague, though it is said that Mr. Augustine Birrell may sit in the editorial chair. But there is a good deal of scepticism as to the report about Mr. Birrell, who however would make a lively editor.

Certain circles have been much excited by a report that an Englishwoman, apparently of some position, a Miss Jewell had been captivated by the imperfectly habited charms of "Prince" Lobengula of the Earl's Court Savage South Africa, and had engaged to marry him. What purported to be an emphatic denial on the part of his sable Highness was published a day or two, but this afternoon [illegible] is reported, solemnly entered into the holy bonds of matrimony. [illegible] have [illegible] true—and I believe it is true—Miss Jewell is not the only lady whose affections have been won by members of the swarthy troupe. What is to become of the Empire if this sort of thing goes on? Mr. Chamberlain, it will be remembered, did his utmost to prevent these unsophisticated Outlanders being brought to this country, and he will probably now be more sorry than ever that he did not succeed.

The anti-opium party intend to continue their agitation through the autumn and to bring the question before Parliament again next session. In the meantime our Consuls in China are reporting that every year Indian opium is becoming more and more a luxury for the well-to-do celestials. Although the consumption of Indian opium is only a fraction of what it was in Canton a comparatively short time ago, there has been a slight increase during the past two years, but this is attributed to an improvement in the general prosperity of the population owing to the development of the local silk industry. In another province, Chinkiang, the annual imports of the drug have in fifteen years fallen from 10,000 to below 3,000 chests.

Cooper's Hill men will be interested to learn that Dr. Arthur William Brightmore has been appointed Professor of Constructive Engineering at their old college. Colonel J. Pennycuick has hitherto combined the Presidentship and Professorship of Constructive Engineering, but apparently he will now confine himself to the duties of the former post. The Professorship of Surveying, which until recently was filled by Major-General E. H. Courtney, R. E., is now joined to the Professorship of Constructive Engineering. Dr. Brightmore is an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and an M. Sc. I hear that the college is in a flourishing condition and never stood higher in the estimation of the heads of the great engineering profession than at present.

I hear that at a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement and Promotion of Indian Art, held at the residence of Sir Mount-Stuart Grant Duff on Tuesday, it was decided to send a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a grant of Rs. 3,000. The Society, I fear, is not doing very much and many people think that, having called the attention of the British public to the art-wares of India, its real mission, euthanasia, should not now be delayed. I am sorry to learn that Mrs. David Carmichael, who founded the Society and who has worked so hard for it, is still very unwell.

In England scarcely any one believes in M. de Blowitz's story about the real causes of M. Delcasse's sudden and mysterious visit to St. Petersburg. The reasons given for the Czar's supposed desire to abdicate are so insufficient. Some people think that M. de Blowitz has only been made use of by some of the Czar's entourage for purposes of their own. That is not unlikely.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir David Patrick Chalmers, late Chief Justice of British Guiana, whose report on the recent rising in the Sierra Leone Protectorate was being discussed by the House of Commons when the news of his death was received on Monday by Mr. Chamberlain; Mr. Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, a former respected and useful member of Parliament, who sat in the House from 1847 to 1852 for Colchester, and from 1857 to 1874 and 1880 to 1885 for Bury St. Edmunds; Dr. David Johnston, the learned but eccentric Professor of Biblical Criticism in Aberdeen University; Professor Rev. Alexander Bruce, of Glasgow; Count C. C. de Morel, late Colonel, 43rd Infantry; Mr. Charles Sherwood, formerly Inspector of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Surgeon-Major W. C. B. Eatwell, a veteran ex-member of the Indian Medical Service; M. George Averoff, the opulent Alexandria merchant, whose patriotic gift of £40,000 towards reconstructing the Stadium for the revival of the Olympic games will be fresh in the recollection of your readers; Captain J. R. Lumley, Queen's Foreign Service Messenger; and Mohsin Khan Moshir-ud-Daula, Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who died suddenly from heart-disease in Paris.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 11TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. Gordon, with English mails of 11th August arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Boaton, Mr and Mrs
Chase, Mr and Mrs
Chave, Mrs
Chitale, Dr
Dane, Mrs
Edmiston, Mrs
Foster, Miss N
Gover, Mrs and Miss
Harper, Miss F
Hul, Mrs A P
Humble Mr and Mrs child and 2 infts
Hoonahan, Mr
Kenny, Dr
Muir Nicoll, and child
Macrae, Mr
Poignestic, Maj
Poignestic, Mrs and inft
Radford, Mrs and 2 children
Reily, Mrs J N C
Sutcliffe, Dr
Smithett, Mrs C
Willis, Mr and Mrs
White, Mr R P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashworth, Mr F G
Adams, Mr R B
Agnew, Mrs
Haines, Mr J C
Bray, Mr W S
Brown, Maj E N
Barnes, Lt R W
Baxter, Mr
Basten, Mrs
Berlean, Lt
Brown, Mr G W
Cameron, Rev
Dring, Mrs
Dundas, Mr
Duff, Lt G
Black, Mr
Fretaldeld, Mr W H
Fullerton, Col
Fitzpatrick, Mr
Fanweather, Mrs
Fisher, Mr C S
Garwood, Mr
Gosling, Capt
Gasquez, Mr A
Henderson, Mr R W
Harvey, Surg Col
Hogg, Maj Gen
Hubbert, Capt
Lawder, Mr G
Maquero, 2 Misses
Medloy, Mr
Mitchell, Mr
Newmarsh, Mr W A
Nutt, Lt
Pratt, Mrs
Paton, Mr and Mrs
Rogers, Mr W
Richardson, Mr C
Ramsey, Mrs
Ransome, Capt
Ramsden, Mr and Mrs
Shepherd, Mr
Stewart, Capt
Sella, Mr V
Sella, Mr E
Sangani, Mr
Sirkies Mr M C
Samuelson, Mr
Thackwell, Maj
Tucker, Mr A L
Turner, Mr
Waterfield, Lt
Williams, Mr J R C
Warden, Mr
Walmsley, Mrs and child
Wilkinson, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Capt E C
Brownrigg, Genl
Burney, Mr R
Chand, Rai Hab
Jeffreys, Gen P
Pessanha, Mr and Mrs
Rolick, Lt Col

FROM ADEN.—Kenny, Capt H P

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, Captain C. L. W. Field, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Arnold, Mr F A
Boalth, Mr W H
Buish, Capt J M
Blackwood, Mr J R
Carter, Lt G L
Dickson, Lieut W E R
Danne, Mr and Mrs A M
Davies, Rev E T
Evans, Mr L G
Fox, Miss C
Fairclough, Mr J
Fairclough, Mrs
Gee, Capt F W
Greaves, Mrs J R
Hill, Col W
Harkisandass Mr C
Judge, Miss
Kapadia, Miss
Koth, Mr
Kotwell, Mr K P
Lafranais, Mr A C L
Low, Mr James
Machaya, Mr C T
Machaya, Mr
McLean, Mr W W L
Macdonald, Mr D
McKenzie, Mr Alex
Naomi, Miss
Ross, Mr
Rowland, Miss
Seal, Mr B N
Townsend, Lieut C S
Townshend, Mr R P L
Thomas, Mr W M
Vical, Mr and Mrs and two children
Wyndham, Mr P
Wood, Major C B
Yonge-Shakespeare, Mrs J

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yarra, left Colombo for Bombay on Friday the 25th inst. at 11 a. m. and she is expected here, on Monday the 28th inst. at 8 a. m.

SINGAPORE AUG. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Moravia, from Kobe to Bombay, sailed this morning.

ADEN AUG. 25.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the Homeward Mails of the 19th inst., arrived here at 6 a. m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	106 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,000,000, Increase £800,000; Public Deposits £7,900,000, Increase £850,000; Other Deposits £40,100,000, Decrease £800,000; Other Securities £29,600,000, Decrease £1,200,000; Notes and Gold £23,600,000, Increase £1,200,000. The Banks Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

A STORY is being circulated, though it is probably apocryphal, that Mr. Long, Secretary of the United States Navy, is getting very uneasy in regard to slaughtering warfare against the natives. Always of a pacific disposition the Secretary has recently been stirred by what he considers reckless slaughter of natives by United States vessels. He has been informed, according to the Chicago "Daily News," through private letters from sailors, that whenever natives have been assembled on the shore within firing distance, the warships have opened fire, regardless of any hostile provocation, often killing women and children and wrecking private property. Many acts of sailors have been reported to the Secretary which he hardly considers in keeping with rules of civilised warfare. Pianos and other private property have been carried away by sailors to the warships, and from communites reported to be pacified and under American military control. These things have worried Secretary Long, and he has made the facts known to the President and his associates in the Cabinet. For some time the Secretary has been growing restless at the prolongation of the war, and his attitude, now, according to this authority, is a source of grave concern. But the story lacks confirmation.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTERS.)

POONA, AUG. 25.

The debate on the Financial Statement was opened by Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, and the subjoined speeches were delivered:—

MR. FAZULBHOY'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said:—My Lord, Considering the magnitude and vast extent of the two-fold calamity of pestilence and famine which unhappily have cast a thick gloom of unrealized estimates of revenue and excesses of expenditure over the financial statement, the Budget on the whole indicates that the provincial revenues have been managed with great skill and economy, though I greatly regret the necessity of so large a retrenchment under "education." The excess of 1,930 over the Budget in the final accounts of 1897-98 was not large in view of the disastrous emergencies which upset so largely the elaborate calculations of my honorable friend Mr. Nugent and the estimated surplus of 262 in the Budget of 1898-99 seems to betoken that the ordinary sources of revenue are in a sound state of elasticity. It was a stroke of good fortune that the prosperous condition of the imperial finances enabled the supreme Government to extend so generously a helping hand to your Excellency's Government during a period of unprecedented gravity; and it is to be hoped that the promised assignment of 1,254 would suffice for tiding over the exigencies which it is intended to meet. It might perhaps have been safer to make a larger provision in the Budget than that of 1,620 for Plague expenditure as the calamitous ravages of the epidemic in some parts of the presidency and notably in Poona preclude us from taking a rosy view of the proximate future.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

The enormous loss of over 58 lakhs of rupees to the provincial revenues in consequence of causes over which no human agency had any control shows the unsoundness of the basis upon which the provincial system of finance has been constructed. It is obviously a hand-to-mouth system which takes no note of possible disasters. It is no wonder then, that when such disasters do occur, the Government find themselves landed on the verge of insolvency. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, however, is to be congratulated on his dexterous steering of his financial bark through unknown and unfathomed waters during a period of unusual stress and storm, though, unhappily, the haven of safety is not yet within sight. On the contrary the sudden stoppage of the rains, and the consequent injury to the crops, give rise to fresh anxiety for the health and happiness of the people in this part of the country in the current year. Your Lordship has faced all the various trouble during the last 3 years in a manner which has evoked the gratitude and the sympathy of us all which will only increase with the additional dread of partial famine which unfortunately is now once more staring us in the face. No doubt, the Government will, as usual, do all they can to meet the famine and whatever may follow in its trail and we can only hope and pray that their task may prove itself to be a light and successful one. I should now like to point out before proceeding further, one apparent discrepancy in the figures between two portions of the financial statement. In para 2, the indirect relief charges borne by provincial revenues in 1897-98 are stated to have amounted to 996; while in the statement of famine and plague expenditure (borne by provincial revenues) the 1897-98 figure for famine is given as 896. The corresponding figures for 1898-99 are given as 17, both these are in para. 17, I have not been able to reconcile the difference, which, I presume, is an apparent one only, from the figures given in any other portion of the statement. I will now deal with some of the items as follows:—

EXCISE.

I notice that although 2,865 of the revenue is repeated in the Budget under revenue, the expenditure has been raised from 88 to 92. If the reason is that more vigilance will be exercised over illicit drinking, the increased expense is a cause for satisfaction.

FOREST.

The accounts for 1897-98 as well as the revenue for 98-99 show a falling off, owing to the opening of considerable forests to areas to free grazing on account of the famine, but the Budget of 99-1900 has been raised from 1,275 to 1,533 in the expectation of a revival of the trade in forest produce in consequence of the abatement of the famine and the relaxation of plague restrictions. I trust, however, that, now that unfortunately there is considerable scarcity, if not famine, in various districts, the salutary policy of the two previous years, of throwing open forest areas for grazing purposes will be reverted to notwithstanding the throwing off of the higher estimates that will be caused thereby.

POST OFFICE.

The charges show a progressive decrease from year to year till in the present Budget, they repeat the figures for 1895-96. I am sure that any increase that might have been necessary to improve the intermittent and dilatory conveyance of mails along places on the Konkan seaside would not have been grudged.

LAW AND JUSTICE: COURTS OF LAW.

Coming to the expenditure on the administration of justice, I find that the net expenditure has been steadily going down from 4240 in 1895-96 to 4133 this year, whilst the changes in the purely executive departments, like general administration, land revenue, (excluding survey, and settlement, which owing to its proposed abolition in the near future must decline) police and Political are increasing in cost. The indirect charges in plague and famine may account for a portion of this increase; and if these departments require strengthening, I think, the courts of law, which are inter-dependent with the police should also come in for some share in the increase. That this is not unnecessary is borne out by the complaints from time to time heard of the undermanning of the courts of this presidency. With a full consciousness of the great strain of work there is on Government and their establishment, and the consequent necessity of abstaining as far as possible from any cause or proposal that might add to that pressure, I am constrained to make one here in the matter of the form in which the figures appended to the finincial statement are thrown, and I do so only as I am certain that no one is more anxious than your Excellency's Government to assist us laymen as far as possible in a ready comprehension of your financial position and an intelligent criticism of it which can result only after such adequate comprehension. The suggestion I have in view is that instead of the bare total figures only being supplied to us, we might have a comparative statement in ratios or percentages of say the expenditure as well as the progressive rate of increase or decrease in the various branches of the administration or service heads as they are called, to the total expenditure, and if possible the corresponding percentage of the other provincial governments and of the empire as a whole, and similar statements of receipts. A percentage of the cost of collections of the principal sources of revenue is already given at the foot of the general abstract of expenditure given at the beginning of the civil Budget estimate, and what I am suggesting is only a wider application of the same principal. I now come to

EDUCATION.

Following the comparative method I have just suggested, I have worked out the proportion of the educational expenditure incurred by the Government to its total expenditure and compared it with that of the average of all the provinces and of the sister presidencies of Bengal and Madras. Taking the gross provincial expenditure on education as one, the total provincial expenditure assigned to Bombay is represented by 24 1-5; Bengal, 14 and Madras, 17; average of all the provinces, 24½; so that Bombay is far behind Bengal and Madras and even slightly below the average. The ratio is not much improved if the educational expenditure is taken net (after deducting the receipts from education) being for Bombay, 29 1-3; Bengal, 20½ and Madras, 20 13-15; average of all the provinces, 28 1-3. It is only when the local expenditure is added to provincial that the Bombay ratio comes above the average and above that of Madras, as the local expenditure on education in Bombay is by far more than the local in any other province but still Bengal tops Bombay. The figures are as follows:—Local and provincial educational expenditure net—1. The ratio of provincial and local total expenditure is: Bombay 17; Bengal 15 13-17 and Madras, 20; average, 19 5-7. If the gross provincial and local expenditure be taken as the unit the total expenditure of Bombay will be 14 1-5; Bengal, 10 13-20; and Madras, 16 11-44; average, 13 7-8, I give these figures to show that although we are sincerely grateful for the increased grant to education this year, a great deal remains to be done if Bombay is to be placed on a footing of equality with Bengal and even the so called benighted presidency of Madras. The ratios of local expenditure are so striking that I give them below specially as they have relevence to what I shall have to say regarding the assistance to local bodies for plague expenditure. If the net local expenditure on education be taken as one, the total local expenditure for Bombay is represented by 3 11-13; Bengal by 6 7-11; and Madras by 16; average of the provinces, 7 11-12. If the gross expenditure be taken the ratios are, Bombay 3 1-11; Bengal, 6 1-4; and Madras, 11 1-2; average of the provinces, 6 4-7; so that as I have said, the local expenditure in Bombay is a head of all the other presidencies. When, therefore, as I trust I shall be able to show that the local bodies have received but inadequate assistance in supplementing their resources on account of the plague, the great incidence of educational expenditure on them will be considered an additional ground for more generous treatment. The net result of the grants of the Imperial Government during 1897-98, 1898-99 for plague purposes has been that they have borne all the direct plague charges; whilst provincial has to bear the indirect plague expenditure. The latter amounted in those two years to 881. The direct charge in 1897-98 and 1898-99 aggregated 52, 15. Out of this figure should, however, be deducted 22,81 given to local bodies as contribution towards their expenditure (being the portion actually given up to 31st March, 1899, out of 26, 33.) This leaves 2934 borne by imperial and 881 born, by provincial out of a total provincial expenditure of 3315. On the other hand, the expenditure of the local bodies to whom assistance has been given amounts to 37,74 borne by themselves and 22,81 borne by imperial. (I presume that the figures relate to the two years ending 31st March, 1899, the statement is not clear on the point; even if it did include figures for 1896-97, the results would not be very much affected if the expenditure of those local bodies, to whom no assistance has been given at all were thrown into the scale). Probably the disproportion would be still greater if the total expenditure by all local bodies were shown in para 48 reference is made to the fact that the Government have had to spend away their splendid balance in meeting a calamity for which the system of provincial finance did not provide. This is a cogent reason for an addition to Provincial resources greater than what has already been given, but how much more is necessary to be given to Local Bodies with their slender resources? In conclusion I venture to express a hope that out of the 140 allotted to the educational department from the imperial grant a fair proportion will be devoted to assisting the funds of Mehomedan Institutions such as Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

THE HONOURABLE MR. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

The Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta said the task of certain members of that Council at this season of the year of ploughing the sands of the sea had never, at any time, been especially exhilarating. But one could not help saying that this year it was of a more depressing character than ever, meeting as they did under the shadow of the affliction which had devastated that part of the country. Unfortunately to the severe visitation of plague which is just now prevailing in Poona, there threatened to be added a prospect of severe scarcity in some parts of the Presidency. In these circumstances it seemed almost a thankless task to set about criticising the financial policy of the Government which had to spend by far the greater part of its revenues in meeting these calamities. It was a matter of very great and sincere regret throughout this Presidency that the concluding years of his Lordship's administration should be clouded by these severe calamities and the only bright point in the prospect was that the people received with the very greatest admiration the unremitting efforts and the sympathetic attitude that his Lordship and his Lordship's Government had adopted in carrying out the necessary measures for meeting these calamities. He (the speaker) had long ago given up saying or suggesting anything in regard to plague. There were prophets who thought that plague could be stamped out by means suggested time after time. But after all they had been altogether helpless in setting about that task. If he should offer one piece of criticism in regard to the administration of the plague measures it was this: that there was a strong impression prevailing just now that inoculation is to be compulsory. He trusted that while His Excellency's Government would do everything in their power to encourage inoculation among the people, no methods of a compulsory character would be adopted. He would repeat what he had said before that so far as plague expenditure was concerned it should be entirely an item of Imperial expenditure. He knew that the Government of India had made the very handsome contribution of Rs. 26,33,000 in aid of plague expenditure. Taking only one instance, the City of Bombay gets a contribution of Rs. 14,50,000 against a total expenditure which has now reached something like Rs. 38,00,000. It seemed to him that it was neither fair nor just that in taking measures to deal with a calamity for which nobody can be said to be responsible the Government of India should refuse to recognise that the whole of the expenditure in regard to plague in the Presidency should be paid out of Imperial funds. He trusted His Excellency would make untiring efforts to induce Government to come round to this view. Coming to

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

he was sure it must have been a pleasure to the members of the Council, as certainly it was to him, to see their Hon. friend Mr. Nugent back amongst them with the picturesque language in which he knew how to clothe his financial observations. If he would pardon him he would venture to say that some of his hon. friend's remarks somewhat amused him. He had been very thankful to the Government of India for the liberality with which they came to the assistance of this Presidency, and in the third paragraph of his statement he told them that, "in the revised estimates of the year the Government of India have again come to the assistance of this Government and have made a liberal contribution of 27,860 from Imperial funds to recoup" the deficit anticipated in the provincial account. And in the fourth paragraph he said: "The liberality with which the Government of India have permitted this Government to share in the prosperous condition of Imperial finances is evidenced. Now he could not help thinking that his hon. friend had been indulging in what he thought they might call Pickwickian language in making these observations. He was no doubt duly thankful to the Government of India for what he calls their liberality. At the same time he (the speaker) found in the latter portion of the financial statement these observations:—"The Government have greeted with pleasure the welcome display of a spirit of benevolence on the part of the Government of India as betokened by the especial grants which have generously been given. We are duly grateful for the liberality displayed towards us, but had it been refused we should simply have been insolvent and this from causes entirely beyond our control." It was these portions of the remarks that led him to consider that the language used by their hon. friend, had been of a Pickwickian character; and he entirely went with his hon. friend in taking that view of the matter. While greatly acknowledging the liberality of the Government of India he ventured to say that they had not been liberal in this question, because after all their liberality and generosity what would be the result at the end of this year? His hon. friend had described it in one sentence "we began with a surplus of 15 lakhs helped out by the Government of India and end with a balance of nil." That was the total result of the liberality which had been shown to them by the Government of India. He submitted that this Presidency was entitled even under the rules laid down at the time of the framing of the provincial contracts to

BETTER TREATMENT

than had been accorded to them in the budget. At the Viceroy's Council this year, in the discussion on the budget, he was very much struck by what was pointed out by the Lieutenant Governor in regard to the rules laid down for occasions of stress and famine by the Government of India in 1881. He said: "It was settled in that year that in the event of famine, a local Government was to meet the cost from its own balances, as far as possible, but that if those did not suffice, and the Imperial Government had to assist them the contribution of the local Government was to be two-thirds of the funds in excess of its minimum balance. When famine came in 1896 the balances at the credit of the local Government in Bengal were 58 lakhs, the savings of several years, carefully husbanded for various important works of public utility, notably the supply of feeder roads to our railways. Its minimum balance is twenty lakhs. Under the rules of 188 the Bengal Government should not have been required to pay more than two-thirds of the difference between 58 and 20 lakhs towards the cost of any necessary famine works within its area. The provincial contribution should have been 25½ lakhs. "In a subsequent part of his speech he said" I regret even more that the budget statement contain no reference to a principle which I consider of the highest importance whether you look as it from the point of view of the local or Imperial Government. The idea of 1881 was to leave to the Local Government some of its savings even when it was overtaken by heavy and unforeseen calamity. Unless you do that, you leave it with no encouragement whatever to thrift and circumspection. Every Local Government will spend its balances every year in hot haste lest the Imperial Government carry al away in resistless rigidity. Money will be spent hurriedly on any local improvements that suggest themselves, and when famine does does come the Imperial Government will find in the local treasury nothing but the prescibed minimun balance. In the interests, therefore, alike of the local and Imperial Governments, I think the rules of 1881 were eminently sound and wise and should be most carefully maintained and reiterated" Against 25½ lakhs 22½ lakhs were given to the Bengal Government But in the case of Bombay that principle had been altogether set at defiance because instead of allowing them a portion of their savings beyond the minimum of 20 lakhs—the minimum being the same in Bombay Presidency as in Bengal. It seemed to him that the system of so called provincial contracts would be best described by the homely illustration of the spider's parlour which the fly is invited to enter. The fly walks in and is swallowed up. It was high time that the local Government should raise its voice against the present system and go back to the old system. He was confidently assured that they would be much better off under the old system than under the provincial contract. Under the old system the Government of India would have been compelled to allow the administration of the province to be carried on without its being starved as it was now being done. They seemed to have been carried away by that fine word decentralisation, but it seemed to him that a more apt word to describe the system would be "over centralisation,"

Passing on from these general remarks he proposed to refer to one or two

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE

and the first was the police. Last year when criticising the financial statement he referred to this same subject, and pointed out in view of the dacoits which had taken place in the villages, showed that the police were unable to afford sufficient protection to the people; in fact, the villages were absolutely without protection against attack. The police did what they could to safeguard the people and arrest the offenders and sometimes they were successful but more cases occurred in which no protection was afforded. This year it was to continue the same, but he thought the Government ought to reorganise the police in a way which would afford better and more constant protection to the people in the mofussil than they had at present. The police would never be thoroughly reformed unless the penal law relating to confessions is altered. Experience has shown that the present system of getting police confessions, does not work well, and he urged the Government to proceed with its reformation. He thought the delay on this question was hardly creditable, supposing crime were to increase to a large extent in Bombay the Government would order the municipality to get additional police if the present police were insufficient to afford adequate protection; and it was one of the most pressing duties of the Government of Bombay, and indirectly of the Government of India to furnish means to reform the police. As to the re-organisation of the law school he thought it was a remarkable circumstance that in later years the Government had been practically reversing the policy of the Education Commission after serious consideration laid down. Ever since the report of that commission they had heard it over and over again from the members of Government that it was private enterprise. He remembered very well a resolution issued under the signature of an officer of this Government Sir William Lee-Warner, in which it was pointed out that Government expected great advantages would result from the adoption of the policy of encouraging private enterprise in all educational matters, and this policy was attempted to be carried out so far that Government intended to sever its connection with some of the high schools in the Presidency. It was a curious irony of fate that some of them were cried down when they told government that in the political interests of the Presidency, that policy would prove a mistaken one. But, be hoped that that policy would not be accepted without very careful consideration. The principle upon which the law school was founded was that Government would find a low school such as the Presidency might require but would not spend any of its own monies upon the project. The school must therefore get money from the pupils attending it and therefore they must debar all other institutions from carrying away pupils and must make a monopoly in that part of their educational system. In respect to excise he wished to point out that the principle ostentatiously laid down was that its object was to restrict the consumption of liquor and not of levying a revenue out of drunkenness. Mr. Mehta thought that in practice the principle was ignored and cited an instance at Matheran, previously free from such thing as a grog shop, where one had been established which had frequently been complained of by the visitors became of its detrimental effect on the poorer classes of the community.

THE HON. MR. VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram:—Your Excellency,—Last year the Local Government was described to be financially "on its beam-ends." This year, in spite of the Supreme Government's liberal grants for repairs to our weather-beaten vessel, the state of things is not much better. The outlook is surely not cheerful. The storm we are passing through has not yet exhausted itself. The "cyclone of plague" still encircles us. And if I may ventur to continue the metaphor, so deftly elaborated by the Hon. Revenue Member in his printed note explanatory of the Financial Statement, I would say that, although the threatened danger of "a tornado of famine" would perhaps be averted, there seems no doubt that we shall have to cope with the white squalls of serious scarcity. We have thus a heavy sea to face, and have to avoid being driven and engulfed into the whirlpool of insolvency. One redeeming feature of the situation, however, is that we have a strong able-bodied seaman at the financial helm, upon whose pluck, vigilance, and foresight we might safely depend to weather out the storm, and steer clear of the "rocks of bankruptcy." Let us hope, before he lays down his office, we shall have, by his skilful control passed, on to a bright prospect and made considerable headway towards the desired haven of prosperity.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The current year's prospects, as I have said, are by no means cheerful. The plague has set up its hood once again in several places, breathing death and ruin to thousands of families. It has overwhelmed the people, but I trust it has not overpowered the Government. I hope, my Lord, nothing will be done to create an impression that, either on account of its exiguous resources or through sheer *ennui*, or owing to other causes, the Local Government seems to have taken an unduly hopeless view regarding its capacity to mitigate human suffering and minimize the ravages of the fell disease. For, it seems to me that our experiences during the past three years plainly show that plague measures, properly devised and carried out with tact and judgment, have been remarkably successful in shortening the duration of the epidemic and curtailing the extent of its fatal activity. There is surely a middle course between a let-alone policy and a ruthless one. Some plague officers have, by their work, clearly shown that such a course is possible, and that it proves eminently successful. At the same time, Government, I daresay, must have sometimes inclined to the view that it is perhaps less difficult to make plague be on its good behaviour than to make some of the plague officers keep within the bounds of reason.

GOOD WORK BY SOME DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Some district officers, I must say, have shown in this connection qualities of head and heart which deserve high praise. For instance, I might mention the name of Mr. Weir, the Collector of Surat. Some days ago I received a letter from a member of a highly-respected family in Surat, in which he asks me to bring to the notice of Government the good work done by that officer. I think it would be well to read a few extracts from his letter. He writes:—"In the present crisis, when the appearance of the plague in Nanavat, Gopipura, and other important parts of the city has caused so much uneasiness in Surat, Mr. Weir's kindness and sympathy are particularly remarkable. He attends ward-meetings convened by the leaders of the ward, speaks to the people in Gujarati at those meetings, discusses measures necessary for fighting the plague, advises as to what is to be done, consults people's feelings, and, by inviting people's confidence, secures their co-operation in plague measures. I do wish we have more officers like Mr. Weir. . . . . It is necessary in the interests of the public that officers like Mr. Weir should be publicly supported, and the good service he is now doing in his own quiet and unpresuming manner should be brought to the notice of the higher authorities." Agreeing, my Lord, with my correspondent as to the quality of the good work done in Surat by Mr. Weir, of which I also have personal knowledge, I have thought it fit to prominently mention it from my place in this Council, with a view to illustrate how measures in themselves odious are rendered acceptable to the people by sweet reasonableness combined with considerate firmness on the part of the officer whose duty it is to enforce them.

FAMINE OPERATIONS.

From plague, my Lord, I pass on to the subject of famine operations. In discussing the Budget last year, I remarked that it was a pity that the revenue suspended on account of famine had been collected with all possible speed so as scarcely to leave any breathing time to the gasping rural population, which was just then emerging from the exhausting effects of a very trying visitation. I further observed that the agricultural classes deserved from Government the utmost practical sympathy that could be shown to them, and the utmost relief and help that could be extended to them, for at least a couple of years after the devastations of a great famine. I trust the force of these remarks will be conceded after what the Famine Commissioners have said, in their recent report regarding this Government's remission and suspension policy, and generally here and there in regard to the Bombay Land Revenue Administration. I hope, my Lord, the various recommendations of the Commission will be unhesitatingly carried out. I should like to lay particular stress on the Commission's remarks on the following points: firstly, on the necessity of devising better measures for affording famine relief to the hill-tribes in this Presidency; secondly, on the desirability of starting the famine campaign at once with village works, instead of public relief works in case of epidemic disease; and, thirdly, on the subject of advances for sinking wells. As your Excellency is doubtless aware, these advances are an invaluable resource in coping with a famine so long as it has not passed beyond the preliminary stage; and, on this point, the Commissioners make, in para. 582 of their report, certain suggestions as to State help, which, I hope, this Government will adopt. They write:—"We have referred elsewhere in our report to the fact that in Bombay large sums of money were wasted by small land-holders in attempts to sink wells in localities where there was no certainty of finding water, and it is open to consideration whether, when wells have to be sunk through rock with uncertain results, it might not be worthwhile for the State to share part of the cost in view of the protection afforded if water is eventually found. It is also open to consideration whether the State might not bear the cost of scientific aid in the shape of boring operations to ascertain whether or not a supply of water will be forthcoming if the well is sunk. We have been informed that in the North-Western Provinces operations of this nature have been conducted in a more or less systematised method and that the result has not been unsuccessful." I might add to this that it would be only fair to completely absolve landholders and cultivators from the liability to repayment of loans in those cases where the advance has proved fruitless through no fault of their own.

OLPAD GRIEVANCES.

Before concluding my remarks, I think it necessary to bring to the notice of your Excellency's Government the complaints of some of the villagers in the Olpad Taluka of the Surat Collectorate against the increased revised assessment, which they have been asked to pay from the current financial year. Last year, in speaking on the Financial Statement, I thanked Government for their Resolution on the revision settlement of this very Taluka, by which the burden of assessment on that admittedly over-assessed part of the country was on the whole considerably reduced. It appears, however, my Lord, that the condition of some of the villages in the Taluka, on which the assessment has been ordered to be increased, is so miserable that it would be desirable to reconsider the revised assessments, and to reduce the same at least to the original level, if not further. I have received copies of a few petitions which set forth the grievances of the inhabitants of several villages in the Olpad Taluka on this subject. The petitions disclose, my Lord, a very painful state of things. I need not tax the patience of the Council by referring to each of them in detail, as they are all more or less similar. I will only take from one of them some facts and figures, as alleged by the petitioners, which, if true and accurate, would, I submit, demand the most earnest attention of your Excellency's Government. The inhabitants of the village of Bhesan, for instance give figures which reveal the following tale:—The average gross outturn of crops of all kinds during the past year was worth Rs. 2-14-0 per bigha; and during the previous three years the average was Rs. 5-13-4. The assessment per bigha, however, was Rs 3 on an average; and the average expenses of cultivation per bigha came to Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8. That means that last year they had to pay to Government a great deal more than they could realise from the land, and that during the three previous years their net earnings per bigha ranged from 5 to 13 annas only. In other words, the Government assessment comes to nearly 80 per cent. of the net profits of the poor villagers. It is stated in the petition that those who are both owners and cultivators of land paid the assessment last year by borrowing, and that those who own the land but do not cultivate it themselves had to pay it out of their own pockets, as their farmer-lessees abandoned the holdings and fled away. The petitioners further state that the aggregate debt of the people of the village has at present gone up to Rs. 40,000 or thereabouts. It will be seen how appalling this is when it is remembered that the population of the village is only 497 souls. The petitioners have appended a list of occupants whose lands have been sold or mortgaged. That list gives also the survey numbers of their agricultural holdings and the area of the lands thus transferred. The list embraces all the cultivating classes, Kunbis, Kolies, and Parsees; thus leading to the inference that the transfer of the holdings could only be due to one circumstance common to them all, *viz.*, over-assessment. There is another petition, which is from persons who are now residing in Rander, but who are occupants of agricultural holdings in the depopulated villages of Vasakala, Chichi, Vavchal, and Okha—all in the Olpad Taluka. That petition narrates a still more sorrowful tale, But I need not go into it now. I will conclude by expressing the hope that your Excellency's Government will think it necessary to examine carefully the grounds urged by the inhabitants of the several villages in the Olpad Taluka for reconsidering the revision settlements in the light of the startling facts they have detailed in their petitions.

THE HONOURABLE MR. CHHATRE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre said:—Your Excellency, the financial statement frankly concludes with a doleful story of the finance. The Government had to combat first the famine and then it has had to fight the plague, the end of which, I do not know, when shall we be fortunate to see. The famine is again grimly staring us in the face and Government will soon have to resume the arduous duty of affording relief to the needy. When the Government is beset with such fearful calamities, it would be out of taste and grace to pass any criticism on any points contained in the statement of the Budget. Still I beg to make one or two observations by way of suggestion rather than by way of criticism. I have to remark that the policy of making retrenchment in the ordinary expenditure is likely to impair the administration in course of time. It seems from page 10 of the Financial statement that Government expects a saving from revisions of Subordinate establishment in the mofussil Courts. I submit that the establishments as they stand at present being illpaid would be rendered more efficient if the saving that is likely to be effected by the revisions is spent in increasing the emoluments of the establishment to be retained as on the efficiency and honesty of these establishments depends on the smooth working of the business in the Courts.

OVERCROWDING IN THE MOFUSSIL TOWNS.

Plague has rendered some good service. It has vividly brought to the notice of everybody the most deplorable insanitary condition of the mofussil towns and villages. It has taught us that the overcrowding of population in cities, towns, and villages has to be thinned by encouraging people to spread out in the surrounding open country. Municipalities have done little to expand the areas of their towns; and private persons are precluded from building houses on open spaces which are generally occupancy survey numbers on account of the heavy and prohibitive fines that are levied by the revenue authorities who are generally loath to grant permission to build permanently upon agricultural lands even waste. The result is that the growing population of the towns and villages becomes confined to limited areas. Unless Providence intervenes and destroys the germ, these towns and villages will have to be abandoned for good. No people can remain in places where they have the recurring fear of plague, which becomes active more than once a year. Inoculation has, no doubt, a prophylactic value; but the idea of inoculating nearly half the population of the Presidency two or three times every year is impracticable. The protection is after all of a temporary character. If the evil has to be removed radically, the only remedy lies in the isolation of the populations of our towns and villages. So far as the Presidency Town is concerned, Government has already moved in right earnest. Expansion of Bombay is now considered to be the principal remedy, whereby to improve its general sanitation. I fear Government will simply move to improve the sanitation of the mofussil towns and villages. The remedy, I suggest, is that Government should be pleased to come forward to encourage people to build isolated houses in better localities, and wherever possible, should grant new sites for towns and villages to expand.

THE HONOURABLE MR. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh said:—When the budget estimates for the current year were prepared, it was expected that the financial difficulties which were brought on by the misfortunes of the previous two years were approaching their end, and that we would shortly reach our normal condition. The famine had disappeared, and though it was not anticipated that plague would become extinct, it was thought that its force would get much reduced. It was not expected that in a year following these difficulties, Government would be able to make any additional provision for the wants of the people, but the state of things as they existed in the earlier part of the year led one to expect that time was coming when a demand for such provision would be listened to with attention; but the expectation of a near approach of improved circumstances is, I am afraid, not destined to be realised. The forces of nature appear to have conspired against us. The greater part of this Presidency is suffering from deficiency of rain. The outlook appears to be very dismal. Before we have any time to recover from the effects of our misfortunes, while one of the elements of our misfortunes is still present amongst us, I am afraid we are likely to have to face another enemy who is coming towards us with redoubled force. The resisting power of the people is much diminished, and the famine is likely to have a much larger area and to prove to be of a severer type than the one through which the Presidency has already passed. The effects of the scarcity have commenced to be felt; during the last week gang robberies have been heard of in different parts of Gujerat. Government have to take prompt measures to relieve the distress of the poor and to protect property. But scarcity and famine are not to be our only misfortunes. Plague in its worst form has revisited this city and has committed therein ravages never experienced before. It has made its appearance in many other places of the Presidency. People whose vitality is lowered by bad or unsufficient food would easily fall victims to plague; and I am therefore afraid that for many months to come plague will be raging among us in a worse form than before. Under the double effect of famine and increasing plague the careful calculation of the budget would likely be upset. Most of the items of revenue will severely suffer; and expenditure under several heads would be far in excess of the estimates. I do join with the honourable member who has prepared the Financial Statement in thanking the Government of India for giving substantial help to the Provincial Government. But with every respect to the Government of India I say that this help does not appear to me quite adequate. At the commencement of this year in which our misfortunes began there was a balance of 40 lacs of rupees to the credit of the Provincial Government. During the two years the greatest economy has been practised and all expenditure was restricted to the absolute minimum for the maintenance of the administration; and yet with such economy and after allowing for all the assistance received from the Government of India the balance of Rs. 40 lacs became reduced to Rs. 15 lacs. Thus, notwithstanding the help of the Government of India, there was left a deficit of twenty-five lacs of rupees at the commencement of the financial year. This deficit arises for the most part from the diminished receipts and the increased expenditure in consequence of the plague and famine. The contract arrangement with the Government of India is framed upon such calculations that in a normal year the assignments of the revenues to the Provincial Government would merely balance the expenditure for which it is made liable. If there be any surplus it is the result of economy and good management. The Provincial Governments are paid nothing in lieu of their liability to meet extraordinary contingencies such as plague and famine. Therefore when any losses arise by the operation of these extraordinary circumstances, I think the whole of them ought to be made good by the Government of India. The Provincial Government should have the benefit of its past economy and good management and should not be deprived of them in consequence of intervention of circumstances beyond their control. It is said that under the contract the Provincial Government have to bear all the expenses of the contract arrangement. That may perhaps be a right interpretation of the contract; but when an extraordinary calamity such an arrangement is unworkable. The Provincial Government has felt itself unable to get on without the help of the superior Government. The superior Government gives help, but in the form of something like doles of charity. This is very unsatisfactory. A definite permanent understanding ought to be arrived at between the two Governments. In the absence of such arrangement the Provincial Government is left in a condition of great uncertainty about its financial position, and this must give rise to considerable amount of warm correspondence between the two Governments. The inadequacy of this help from the Government of India is more to be regretted when it is considered that it disables the Provincial Government from extending its help to the Municipalities and local bodies. It appears from Appendix A, annexed to the Financial Statement that Rs. 64 lacs have been spent on plague operations upto the 31st of March last, by such Municipalities as have been fortunate to obtain from Government contribution towards their plague expenses. I do thank Government for their kindness in coming to their help. The help, however, in many cases, is very inadequate. With disturbed finances, in consequence of diminished income and increased expenditure by reason of plague and plague measures, and an apprehension of further disturbance by reason of the impending scarcity, I do not think it would be right under the present circumstances to force them more into debts and to require them to increase their taxation. I am afraid that some of the Municipalities, whom Government require to go to the open market for moneys to meet their liabilities, will not be able to get loans on reasonable terms. In case of the most municipal bodies I fear that if they do not receive proper help from Government they would be disabled for many years to come from discharging their sanitary and educational duties in an adequate manner. The Municipalities find themselves in the same position in which the Provincial Government could find itself if the Government of India did not come forward to help it out of its difficulties, the only difference being that the Provincial Government has always very powerful officers to advocate its claims. Under the head of land revenue, I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact of the large numbers of the relinquishment of unalienated lands in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. A Gujarat cultivator is much attached to his lands; he will give them up only when every means in his powers of procuring money for paying the Government assessment has failed. The circumstance that a large number of occupancy holdings are given up and that the outgoing cultivator is unable to find any person to take his place is, I submit, a strong evidence to indicate that these lands have lost all commercial value and that they are over-assessed. Recently new revision rates have been notified in respect of the talukas of Orpad, Chikhli and Pardi, and the feeling of the people of many villages is of great dissatisfaction in respect of these rates.

There is a general complaint among the cultivators that the lands are getting deteriorated from year to year, and they are not now as productive as they used to be some years back; this fact is in keeping with the theories of scientific experts. The poverty of an ordinary ryot and his inability to satisfy the claims of Government without bringing up some crop on his lands prevent him from keeping his lands fallow at certain intervals some years; he is unable to procure good and sufficient manure for the purpose of supplying what has been lost by the soil, and even the ordinary manure of cattle is not available to the same extent as before. There seems to have been an appreciable diminution of cattle during the last 15 years. In 1883-4 the numbers of bullocks, cows, and male and female buffaloes in the Northern Division were 7,42,345, 4,75,670, 1,25,079 and 4,20,059 respectively, while in the year 1897-8 there were 6,57,116, 3,86,569, 48,299 and 3,38,248 respectively; this gives a decrease of 3,60,921 in the number of cattle; such a large decrease of cattle cannot but act detrimentally on agriculture. It appears to me that this diminution of the number of cattle is the result of the contraction of lands available for grazing. In the interest of revenue Government have thought fit to reduce the quantity of grazing land all over the country. This reduction increases the cost of maintaining cattle and also lowers their vitality and makes them more liable to diseases. I think the cattle problem is deserving of serious consideration at the hands of Government. If Government are pleased to give larger area of lands for free grazing and make some remission in the assessment for the time that the lands have to be left fallow, I think that would check the deterioration that is going on and to some extent lead to an improvement in the condition of the cultivating classes. In connection with this question I wish to draw your attention to another matter. I have heard accounts from respectable people whom there is no reason to discredit that very oppressive measures are in some places used for the recovery of the Government demands of land revenue. These measures have not the sanction or approval of the higher officers of Government; but there is a feeling among the lower officers that their efficiency and capacity are measured by their superiors by the standard of the maximum of collection and the minimum of unrecovered balances during times of difficulties and distress; and thus they are led by overzeal into attempting to make recoveries without any regard to the propriety or otherwise of the means. These people ought to be given to understand that Government will look with disapprobation to any harsh or cruel measures being used for the purpose of obtaining the recovery of Government revenue. Among the items of land revenue is included that of fines for appropriating lands to purposes unconnected with agriculture. The actual revenue in respect of these fines during the year 1897-8 was about rupees 38 thousand and the estimate for the current year is rupees 58,000; in the neighbourhood of Bombay, the other important cities and towns in this Presidency, Government have authorised the collectors to levy fines to the extent of rupees 5,000 per acre. The fines again are not confined to the actual extent of land built upon, but are levied in respect of the open space which forms the compound of the building. The lands remain liable to permanent assessment which may be ten times the ordinary assessment. I think the terms upon which agricultural lands are allowed to be converted into building sites are very prohibitive and are such as to discourage people from attempting to build on agricultural lands. The population of a town increases but the town site does not expand and it results in overcrowding; houses spring up very near each other, the number and areas of open spaces diminish, the access of free and pure air is interfered with, the town becomes unhealthy, and the mortality rates increase. It is to relieve Bombay from such unhealthiness and overcrowding that the Improvement Trust has been established for it. I think the permitting the conversion of agricultural lands into building sites, on such favourable terms as to encourage the city people to build in the neighbouring villages, would materially promote the object with which the Trust was established. Great overcrowding is the complaint of several mofusil cities and towns. In Ahmedabad, for instance, there is a population of over a lakh of men within a space less than a square mile in area. This has the effect of turning Ahmedabad, with all its salubrious surrounding and its good water supply, into an exceedingly unhealthy town. The death rate of Ahmedabad is as high as 47 per thousand. I do not, from a revenue point of view, doubt the right of Government of benefiting from the rise in the value of land by the expansion of a town in trade, population and importance; but where there is a question of general health, and where some sacrifice of revenue may lead to the saving of a large number of lives every year, I do not think Government should much mind suffering such loss. But it does appear to me that Government is likely to suffer by making its condition more agreeable to the people. Considerably larger number of plots would be taken up and what may be lost in rates is likely to be more than compensated by the number of such transactions. The experience of the last three years has taught the country what ravages the plague makes when the town or street which it attacks is overcrowded, and how a removal of the people to places where they can get pure and open air, at once arrests its progress; this is particularly the time when the people should receive encouragement of every description for leaving overcrowded localities and building on open agricultural lands, and I think your Excellency will be pleased to make relaxation in the terms on which agricultural lands are allowed to be converted into building sites. I shall beg to say a few words in connection with the plague expenses. The people feel very thankful to your Excellency for your deep sympathy for the suffering of the people and for the self-sacrifices with which your Excellency devotes yourself in fighting against the plague. This Presidency has been suffering from it for three years, and it is beyond the power of any person to say for how many more years it may remain among us. Large sums of moneys have been spent and numerous modes of driving it away have been tried. Among these, I understand, that evacuation of the infected locality and the removal of the people to open grounds outside, have generally proved most efficacious, and this mode of dealing with the disease is, I think, of all others least disliked by the people. I admit that this form of dealing with it is unsuited to the monsoon and is not perhaps quite practicable for a big city like Bombay. But barring these exceptional cases I think it would be desirable if all the energies of the public officers and the expenditure of moneys are concentrated towards providing shelter to those that have no means of their own, protecting the property of the people in the town and in the camps, and in making arrangements for the supply of water at the camps where needed, and in adopting such measures as to make the staying at the camps as least harmful and inconvenient as possible. It seems much money is wasted and much opposition is created in consequence of certain officers entertaining great distrust in the action of the non-official public. When confidence is reciprocated between the public and the officers the measures are carried out most efficaciously and at minimum cost and with minimum friction. There may be some people here and there who may be found undeserving the confidence, but on the whole much may be gained by the public knowing that they are trusted and that they have certain duties that they must discharge properly in order that the confidence in them may continue. This policy was tried and has succeeded in Bombay, and the city of Surat furnishes another example of what may be achieved by reposing confidence in the people and obtaining their co-operation. Last year I suggested to your Excellency the desirability of a code of rules for the guidance of officers having to discharge plague duties, similar to the one made for the guidance of officers conducting famine operations. Your Excellency then thought that our experience of plague was not long enough to justify the laying of definite rules; Government have since acquired a further experience of one year. I think there should be some uniformity in the conduct of plague operations. I think that the inspection of Railway passengers at intermediate stations such as is conducted at Anand and Palghar and disinfection of clothing do very little good in proportion to the cost and annoyance. With reference to charges under the head of Police I have to call your Excellency's attention to the increase during the last two years of offences under the head of robbery and dacoity. In 1895-96 the offences reported under this head are shown to be 652, in 1896-97 they rose to 731 and in 1897-98 they increased to 904. Probably the increase was owing to the scarcity that prevailed during these two years. I trust that in the scarcity that is being now felt Government will be pleased to open relief works sufficiently early to prevent people from being driven into lawlessness in consequence of hunger and starvation.

Under the head of education it is a matter of great satisfaction that the long demanded reforms in the Bombay School of Law has ultimately been carried out. The school has been put on a satisfactory basis. I think Government intend forming a special fund for the institution. The fees of the school were large, the expenditure on account of it was very small and several thousands of rupees were left as surplus every year in connection with that institution. I trust Government will give away the accumulated surplus for the purpose of forming the nucleus of that fund. In connection with this matter I have next to submit that the city of Bombay is sufficiently large for two schools of law. Under this head I have to complain of the large decrease made in the number of masters and teachers in primary schools. In 1897-8 this number was 9,245, by the budget of 1898-99 it was reduced to 8,969 and by the budget of the current year it has again been decreased to 8,756. Thus during the two years there is a decrease of more than five hundred in the number of teachers in vernacular schools. Your Excellency last year explained that in consequence of the cry about starvation salary Government ruled that Rs. 7 should be regarded as an approved minimum for the salary of an assistant teacher in a primary school and that the Educational Department was obliged to close schools in many places to provide for the increased expenditure necessitated by the ruling. I submit that it was never intended by those who wished that the salaries of assistant teachers should be raised, that schools should be closed or that the number of teachers should be reduced. They merely wished that Government should increase their grants in order that better salaries be provided for. I think Government will be pleased to have schools that have been closed reopened and to upon new schools where needed. In times of distress and difficulties Government may perhaps not provide for reforms, but I submit that they never ought to take the backward step of closing up existing educational institutions. I sincerely trust no further reduction will be attempted in this direction. Under this head I have also to complain of the discontinuance which took place two years ago of the grant of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of giving scholarships at the Gujarat College. I think grants to educational institutions should not be cut off for the purpose of meeting financial difficulties.

Under the head of Civil Work out of a sum of Rs. 11,71,000 budgetted from the local funds only a sum of Rs. 1,000,000 is provided for repairs of tanks and wells and another like sum is provided for original works of water supply. Roads and communications may be useful in their own way but to the agriculturalist they are not quite as useful as works of water supply. His health and comforts and the lives of his cattle depend upon his having a supply of good water. Roads are more ambitious works and officers of Government would wish their names to be connected with some roads rather than wells and tanks in out of way places. If the persons who contribute to the fund are consulted, I am sure they would give preference to wells and tanks over roads. I wish Government will be pleased to order that a much large proportion of the local funds should be appropriated towards wells and tanks than has hitherto been the case. In the event of apprehension of a famine being realised and Government having to open relief work, I wish that they will try to spend as much money as possible towards the construction and repairs of works of water supply. Such works would confer on the rural population much greater or more lasting benefit than any other form of relief work.

In conclusion, I say that distress is being felt in consequence of the want of rains over the greater part of the country and cattle are perishing for want of water; the security of property is threatened in many places and therefore I trust that Government will be pleased at once to apply all resources in relieving distress and in taking necessary measures for the protection of property and cattle.

THE HON. MR. JAMES'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. James:—My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council, but will only say a word about those departments of which I am in charge at present, and I am sure you will make allowance for the very embarrassing situation in which I find myself. Last year I had charge of the Financial Department and it was my duty to steadily resist any calls for expenditure, and to hold the strings of the money-bags very tightly. But this year I am in a different position. I am in charge of three of the largest spending departments of Government, and nothing would please me better than to head a dacoity against Mr. Nugent with a view to obtaining larger contributions towards improving the efficiency of the various departments. When I handed over the money bags to my honourable friend I handed them over empty and with a few I. O. U's which had to be sent over to the Government of India, and I cannot, having been behind the financial scene, call for greater expenditure. On the contrary, I may say that, since I have been in charge of my present office, there have occurred very urgent matters for administration and necessitating extra expenditure, and that I have found my honourable colleague far more reasonable than I think I should have been if I had been in his place. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram called attention to a feeling against any expenditure under 16A, Law and Justice, Courts of Law, but as a matter of fact that expenditure is purely nominal and incidental. It is perfectly true, owing to demands upon the services of officers, and owing to many who have had to take leave consequent upon these extra exertions called for by famine and plague, we have been short-handed. Then, as everybody knows, we had the very great and lamentable loss of two chief justices in a very short time, and all these things contributed savings, which at the end of the year may come to a small sum. We have not reduced any payments, but when it was brought to our notice there was an insufficient force and in certain courts the appeals were mounting up rather too rapidly, my honourable colleague willingly assented to appoint a number of special magistrates to reduce the arrears. That action of his alone, made at a time when he has to husband every rupee he gets, shows that the Government are fully alive to the courts of law and making them efficient.

REORGANISATION OF POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta appealed for the reorganisation of the police, but he did not tell us how we are to accomplish this. We are now spending exactly eleven lakhs more on the police than we spent twenty years ago, and in 1893-94 and in 1894-95 the police establishments were thoroughly overhauled and unnecessarily expensive sowars were appointed, and maintained in tracts where formerly so wars were necessary, but owing to the improved peace of the country were no longer needed and were reduced, and less expensive police were appointed. Altogether 7½ lakhs were spent, not only in increasing the number of police, but in increasing the pay of the upper native officers, with a view to enable Government to secure well-educated, intelligent men. I do not know what further reorganisation my friend would suggest.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: In your speech last year you said there were not sufficient men.

The Hon. Mr. James: Last year I no doubt said that we should like to spend more money on the police, and there is no department on which we would not like to spend increased sums on the objects for which it exists. We have in the Deccan, as my answers to hon. members will show, spent considerable sums in the erection of segregation camps, and only the other day I sent to Mr. Nugent a proposal to increase the police in Ahmedabad City. Since I was there, ten years ago, the city has gone and where there were only 4 mills there are now 30, and where there were no streets new streets have been made, and more police are required. How far my honourable colleague will be able to meet my demands I do not know, but that is another example of where additional expenditure would be most useful, and, in fact, where we most need it. I can quite agree in saying that I should like to see more spent on the police. The Honourable Mr. Mehta did not tell us what organisation he wanted, but he justified it on the ground that dacoity had increased to a great extent. No doubt, in the wild hills of the Deccan there was a great deal of dacoity, principally owing to the famine and the very ill-judged pressure which some unfortunate money-lenders brought to bear upon their debtors, and the result is that after a great deal of trouble and exertion, and many displays of bravery by the police, the dacoities have come to an end, and only this week I had tidings that the great dacoit-leader had been captured. I think my hon. friend referred to some dacoity which occurred in villages along roads. Well, you might have 100 times as many police, and then I am not at all sure it would stop these crimes. Consider that there were a couple of police in every village: no doubt they would do their best, but it is out of the question to suppose that, if eight or ten dacoits were to come into the village, they would prevent them from committing robbery. What would happen would be that the whole of the inhabitants would shut and lock the doors of their houses and leave their friends to be looted. There are villages in Gujarat and Ahmedabad, where, if twenty dacoits were to appear and there were only two *grasias*, they would fight them, but down in the Deccan—I do not know why, except because of the timidity of the people,—a party of eight or ten merely go into a village, and the people, instead of rushing forward and driving them away, allow them to commit robbery.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: The dacoits have firearms, and the people are not allowed to possess them.

The Hon. Mr. James: The dacoits have not always arms either. Even if you improve the quality of the police you may suppress the crime for a time, but every now and again, like the plague, it breaks out afresh and you have to do what you can. One suggestion made by my honorable friend, Mr. Mehta, is, I think, rather out of place here. He ought to have made it last year in Calcutta.

CONFESSIONS OF CRIME.

Although it has really no bearing on the budget, still your Excellency practically allowed the discussion *de omnibus rebus*. I ought to say a word about his reference to confessions. He would stop confessions made by persons accused of crime. I don't think that is quite following the times, because in England not only do they take confessions, but put the prisoner in the witness-box and can draw their own conclusions.

The Hon. Mr Mehta: That is a different thing.

The Hon. Mr. James: And the accused may be put into the witness-box and be cross-examined, but we don't allow that. What we do is this: when a crime occurs the police go to enquire, and suspicion falls on an individual, and some things are found which he cannot account for. When he is asked to give an account, it is then as Hamlet says, "Conscience makes cowards of us all." In 19 out of 20 cases a man's impulse is to make a clean breast of it, as exactly in your own household if your servant has been stealing. Then the law steps in and says, if you want to make a clean breast of it, you must be protected from any improper pressure and we will take care you make it before a magistrate and no police shall be present. I cannot say I agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Mehta, about the reorganisation of the police; moreover he did not say how or where the money is coming from. With regard to the housebreaking in Bombay, I must confess I have not got the latest figures about it, and I have not had time to refer the matter to Mr. Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, for any explanation, but I suppose it must be partly due to so many houses being vacated owing to plague, and by neighbours finding out the houses thus rendered empty and have gone to them at night. But looking at the figures about housebreaking in Bombay, if more can be done for prevention, I cannot promise to say. I know Mr. Kennedy ardently desires to make the police as efficient as possible. I do not think that I have any more to say in regard to the judicial department, but I cannot help feeling amused about the re-introduction of the Matheran grog-shop, about which I stick to my guns. The policy of the Government is that it will not force grog-shops upon the people, but this is a free country, and when there is a necessity for any real demand for liquor they do not feel justified in refusing the people an opportunity of getting that liquor. If my hon. friend's idea is carried out, and no grog-shops whatever are allowed where there are wealthy people with servants who are addicted to drink, what is to become of the excise? My hon. friend wants more expenditure on the police and on plague, and if every respectable gentleman were to say "I have a syce who is not a temperate person, I don't want him to get intoxicants, and as drink is only a luxury you should stop them from getting liquor, where is the money to come from? There are a lot of poor people who get fever in the rains, and to stop them from getting liquor would be to introduce an element of favouritism in the excise revenue, which, I do not think, the Government would really not tolerate, and which they cannot view with any favour. Of course accidents may happen and country grog shops may be put in places where perhaps they may not be required. The Government, so far as they can judge, act on the advice of its local officers, and they thought that the grog-shop at Matheran was fully justified.

HON'BLE MR. NUGENT'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent in replying on the debate said:—Your Excellency, I don't propose in the very few remarks which I think it necessary to offer to emulate, in the length of my speech, the observations of my learned *vis-a-vis* the sweet-voiced Chrysostom of Kaira. I would in the first place refer to the eloquent speech of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram of which he very kindly sent me an advance copy. It goes over most of the same ground as has been traversed by other non-additional members, but there are a few special points, to which I need refer. In the first place the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy remarks on the expenditure on education and deprecates the retrenchments which have been effected. Well, I would like to point out to him, when he mentions retrenchments that in original framing of the budget we had to reduce the grant by Rs. 21,000; but when we received the special wind fall from the Government of India we added Rs. 1,40,000, so that in the long run we gave the Education Department Rs. 1,18,400 more than the sum as originally fixed. I hardly call that retrenchment. Then there is a further point and the explanation regarding it must be of a highly technical and not very easily intelligible nature. My hon. friend pointed out that there was an apparent discrepancy in the figures in my statement. In paragraph 2 of the statement indirect famine relief borne by provincial revenues is entered as 9,96 and in paragraph 46 the figure is 8,96. Well, the explanation of that is the difference between 896 in para 46 (p. 28) and 996 in para 2 (p. 1) is due to the fact that the discussion of the figures in para 46 proceeds on a basis different from that adopted in para 2. In para. 46 we follow the Government of India method of showing on the revenue side all the net revenues under the principal revenue heads i. e. the gross revenue under I Land Revenue, IV. Stamps, V. Excise, VIII. Assessed Taxes, IX. Forest, X. Registration and XII interest *minus* the expenditure under the leads the Refunds, 2 Assessments, 6 Stamps, 7 Excise, 10 Assessed Taxes, 11 Forest, 12 Registration and 13 interest). (B) the fixed assignment as modified on account of special adjustments between Imperial and Provincial and (C) the net railway and irregation revenue; while the expenditure account according to the Government of India's method shows only the net expenditure under all other heads (Civil and Public Works and contributions between Provincial and Local). Indirect famine expenditure under ground (1) of the Revenue side, mentioned above, therefore enters into the calculation of the net revenue account and the greater part of the difference between 8,96 and 9,96 falls under the head Forest. The indirect expenditure of 100 is thus excluded from the Expenditure Account figures of the Government of India, while it is included in the 9,96 mentioned in para. 2 which deals with the gross Provincial Expenditure under all heads. This is the explanation of the Financial Department. I confess it is not perhaps very lucid or intelligible and I am afraid many of my hon. friends here will have some difficulty in understanding it. But still it was supplied to me by one of my most competent and learned subordinates. The How Mr. Fazalbhoy, with his microscopic eye has detected in the Abkari account an increase of Rs. 4000 and hoped that that Rs. 4000 would be expended in exercising greater vigilance in checking illicit drinking. When you come to consider the large establishments of the Excise Department, the total outlay incurred and the sums expended under various subheads an incidental increase of Rs. 4000 is but a mere bagatelle—a negligiable quantity. This particular increase of Rs. 4000 was due to expenditure in regard to petty construction (Rs. 2,800) and a charge of Rs. 1,200 for peons' uniforms and belts.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

Then as regards the forests and the opening of them for grazing purposes, we shall, if unfortunately, famine should supervene, follow in this year identically the same policy as we adopted so recently as 1896. The forests except the portions which are kept closed, will be thrown open for grazing, and we shall give every facility to villagers to graze their cattle free of charge, and at the same time, should the necessity arise and opportunity occur, take steps to secure pressed grass for consumption elsewhere in Thana, Kanara and Western Belgaum and Dharwar adopting all possible measures for the supply of pressed hay to districts where the grass supply has entirely failed. The hon. member Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram has suggested that in addition to the terrors of the existing financial statement and its appendices there should be added a comparative statement showing the ratios and percentages of receipts and expenditure under each service head and the total expenditure under each head, not only of this Government, but of the other local Governments and the Imperial Government. And to these he would add a statement of progressive increases and decreases and a similar examination of the figures of every Provincial Government. I should be only too glad to give to this Council any additional information which would prove of any value in enabling hon. members to consider our financial position and examine our accounts. But I think the majority here would be disposed to agree with me in thinking that such an enormous mass of statistics would be rather an encumbrance than a benefit. I really cannot see that the result would be at all commensurate with the labour involved in accumulating these statistics. I regret that I cannot follow the remarks of the hon. member in respect of the expenditure on education. He apparently assumes that in this Presidency we are behind other Provinces of India with regard to the outlay on education. Now this is a curious charge to be brought against us by one of our own friends considering that one of the main arguments used against us by the Government of India, notably in the time of Sir James Westland, was that we were spending too much money on education, that the hopeless condition of our finances, and our involved financial position was mainly due to the excessive expenditure incurred in connection with education. The line of the Government of India throughout has been that outlay on education was to a great extent a luxury, with much of which we ought to dispense only spending what other provinces spent, that when our reserves were insufficient to meet necessary expenditure to provide additional police, additional Collectors' establishments and additional public works then the proper policy was to reduce expenditure on education. No other Government spends as much as we do upon education. I really don't quite understand the hon. member's figures, but I have no doubt whatever that as regards education and our expenditure there—on there is no Province in India which can compare advantageously with the Bombay Presidency, and as far as matters at present stand I think it is almost practically impossible to devote any larger sum, or at any rate any materially larger sum to educational purposes. I think now I have referred to the most important points which have been raised by my hon. friend and now I come to my eminent protagonist, my constant friendly opponent the Hon. Mr. Mehta, with whom I generally have a war of pleasant words. On this occasion he opened the battle by accusing me of being Pickwickian in my language and of speaking with undue favour of the Government of India. I cannot myself see in what respect any remarks in that eminent document, the financial statement, in any way resembles the utterances of Mr. Pickwick, or recalls passages from the life of Mr. Pickwick. But, I know that I am at a great disadvantage in this purely literary matter as judging from the correspondence and letters I have read in the "Bombay Gazette" and "the Times of India" of late, Mr. Mehta has been a most deligent student of the works of Charles Dickens. However, the graveness of the charge brought against the Provincial Government by my hon. friends Mr. Mehta and Mr. Parekh opposite is that we don't press our claims strongly enough and don't insist upon dictating to the Government of India the terms on which they should conclude their contract with us. Now it is practically impossible to say that we being the subordinates should dictate to our superior exactly the principle on which financial arrangements should be conducted and

THE BASIS ON WHICH THE CONTRACT

should be framed. We are as a matter of fact, at the mercy of the Government of India in determining the conditions of our Provincial Contract. I cannot say that they are always generous and always liberal. On the contrary I think they sometimes display some of the tendency of the Marwari. But I do not think that on this occasion they can be justly accused of having been ill-liberal or ungenerous. Then I am told we ought not to have expressed any gratitude at all to the Government of India for having given us money. I cannot agree with my hon. friends here. I always think that in official relations as well as in private life it is desirable to display politeness and courtesy. In business affairs if one goes to pay a bill the man who receives the money says "I am extremely obliged to you" though you are simply giving him what he has an absolute right to get and what you owe him.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: That is Pickwickian.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent: It may be. At all events, it is true. As matters stand the Government of India have behaved fairly and generously to us to a certain extent. We did move the Government of India to pay all the plague expenditure either direct or indirect. They said "No; we will pay the direct expenditure, but you must pay the indirect expenditure because it is really expenditure under heads such as police and medical which are purely provincial." But I need hardly point out that whatever happens the Government of India must come to our assistance. They cannot let us be submerged in the sea of insolvency; whatever happens they must keep us afloat, and provide money for the administration, and so far the Government of India have agreed to meet the direct expenditure, but throw on provincial revenues the burden of the indirect expenditure. So far as we can see at present we shall have funds to meet the indirect expenditure, but if our resources prove inadequate the Government of India well in due course have to provide the money. Then there was a further question raised by both of my honourable friends, namely, that the contract should be based on the theory that it should be able to provide for every conceivable contingency that might arise, so that we should be in a position to know exactly where we were, and what always was our financial condition. As regards this, I can only say that in the circumstances of this world, where one cannot tell what a day may bring forth, it is utterly impossible that such a contract could be devised unless the Government of India gave us annually such an immense sum over and above our ascertained normal expenditure that this surplus, yearly accumulating, would suffice to meet any emergency that might at any time occur. In the present case it is impossible to conceive how any contract could have been devised that would have enabled us to meet without the assistance of the Government of India the suddenly necessitated expenditure on plague and famine. When we consider that our normal minimum balance is 20 lakhs, and that it was only after years of assiduous saving, for which I was at the time vigorously censured by some my native hon. colleagues I managed to accumulate 40 lakhs, it will be seen how impossible it would be under any conditions to which the Government of India would consent to set aside gradually a sum which would enable us to tide over without special aid such a calamity as a famine or a visitation of plague.

A MODERATE FAMINE.

costs us a crore of rupees. How could we accumulate such a sum? The principle on which the Government of India proceed is to say "here is a sufficient sum which will meet or all but meet all your ordinary expenses." Beyond this they give us nothing and we have to husband our resources, and to meet increased outlay trust to gradual improvement of receipts under provincial heads. As already remarked whether it is a matter of regret or of kindness or of policy when we come to the end of our tether and exhausted our own funds the Government of India must provide the means of keeping the machine at work; and just as according to our means the Government of India help us, so we with the funds provided by them render assistance to the municipalities and other local bodies either in the shape of advances and loans, or in the form of actual subsidies, or in other words free gifts—for instance at Surat, Poona, Bombay, Karachi and other cities and in the Satara district and at other places we have given free grants to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with plague, out of sums placed at our disposal by the Government of India, and we have also given local bodies grants or loans on very moderate terms. My honourable friend Mr. Vijbukhandas referred to the question of the measures to be taken in view of impending famine. I can only say that this Government will of course, naturally give all due consideration to all the recommendations made by the Famine Commission, in respect of the treatment of famine in its preliminary stage and later on in its acute and final stages. Should famine actually occur, we shall then act on our previous policy of 1896-97 which I think we may regard as fairly successful, with such other additions as the report of the Commission may lead as to adopt. My honourable friend also referred to the revision settlement Assessment on certain villages in the Olpad Taluka of the Surat district, and to the objections taken to the Assessment on various grounds by the inhabitants. I may mention that last week several of these petitions came to me for consideration, and on reading them I thought there was sufficient reason to warrant a reference to the Commissioner, N. D., requesting him to furnish a report on the allegations. Should it be found that a case has been established which will warrant us in directing a modification of the Assessment and reducing the rates now paid by these villagers that redress will be certainly furnished. But I would warn my hon. friend that the figures which were quoted by him, appear "prima facie" to be somewhat exaggerated and I imagine they were only given by him here on the basis of the statements of the parties immediately concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Atmaram: I was told.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent: Doubtless! but one cannot accept always as correct what one is told. The question will be fully considered and justice will be done by Government according to its lights. Now I come to my hon. friend Mr. Chatre. When I knew him in Belgaum some five years ago he was occupied in the study of the law, and was eminently successful in the pursuit of his profession. Now I find that he has been making researches into natural history and has been investigating the habits of grass hoppes tiger and other wild beasts (laughter,) He has gone still further and has also taken up

THE QUESTION OF BUILDING SITE FINES.

There seems to be a belief that persons refugees from plague—stricken towns and villages—constructing merely temporary habitations such as sheds, huts, etc., on lands, occupied for waste or unoccupied, are required to pay a building fine. I can assure honorable members that nothing of the kind is the case; for the fine is only payable if permanent structures are erected and the land permanently made unavilable or unsuitable for agriculture. For temporary sheds no charge is made.

The Hon. Mr. Chatre: I alluded to permanent buildings.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent: In some places in the immediate vicinity of Bombay they are charged Rs. 5000 per acre. In certain parts of districts such as Dharwar and Belgaum the fine per acre is Rs. 250, and in remote villages it may be as low as Rs. 50. I need not discuss that question of the policy of levying building fines because it is a policy which has been in force as long I can remember, nor do I think these fines can be accurately or justly described as being of excessive. Permission, as far as I am aware, for the utilisation of agricultural land for building purposes has never been refused by the Collectors provided the party was willing to pay the prescribed fine as determined by order of the Government. I doubt if my hon. friend Mr. Chatre can quote a single instance where any person has been debarred from building a house in consequence of the excessive character of the fine to be paid Of course it is only right that where land is close to a railway station, or is in the vicinity of a large manufacturing and market town like Hubli, for instance and is consequently specially valuable for building purposes, Government should share part of the unearned increment of the value of the land and should receive more than a mere occupancy rate. Suppose we take Hubli where, I think, the fine is Rs. 1000 per acre and we reduce it to Rs. 50, who gains? The Government lose, the tenant would not gain, it would be the occupant of the land that would gain. It was only the other day that we had to pay a very large sum for land taken at Dharwar and Hubli for the Southern Mahratha Railway where, as far as I recollect, the fine for building purposes was Rs. 1,000 per acre, the price paid for the land was close upon Rs. 3,000 per acre, so that the owner of the land certainly did not lose on the transaction. I have now, I think only to say a few words concerning some of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Parekh. I have already answered what he said in connection with the Provincial contract following on the lines of my honourable friend Mr. Mehta. I am not aware where my honourable friend obtained his figures showing a decrease of 3 lakhs of agricultural cattle nor do I know to what districts he alludes? As far as I know there has been no decrease in the extent of grazing area available in the nothern or any other division. No noticeable area of land has been added to the forest in recent years; in fact there has been more land excluded from than added to forest. The Hon. Mr. Parekh also made some rather vague assertions concerning alleged oppressive measures resorted to in the collection of the land revenue. We get most definite and positive statistics from every district, and those statistics—if reliance is to be placed on them, and I consider them thoroughly trustworthy—show that in no case is unnecessary harshness used in recovering land revenue, and certainly no complaints on the subject have ever reached Government from persons affected by such harshness. I do not think now, sir, I have any thing more to add to what I have already said. The budget is a melancholy one, the discussion has not been cheerful, but at all events I have to thank all my critics for the kindly and favourable way in which they have received the statement and in which they have referred to me when they had occasion to allude to me.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—As I have before remarked the rules laid down for the conduct of the business of this Council provide that the Governor or President should close its discussions with any observations he may have to make. Since I have been here I have generally made it my practice to address a few remarks to the Council on the termination of the budget debate, and to-day, as you are aware being the last occasion on which I shall have the joint responsibility, for the budget I propose to follow that custom. I can only express the fervent hope that in the next five years my successor may have to deal with a very different state of affairs to what it has unhappily been my lot to cope with. This afternoon, in fact, throughout the day, our proceedings appear to have been transacted with unusual rapidity. I remember the first year I was here, I tried and succeeded in doing what I believed was then a record. All the members hailing from this part of the country made their speeches. We sat from eleven o'clock in the morning till five or later in the afternoon, and got through our discussion in one day; but I was candidly reminded the following week that there was too much rapidity about the proceedings which made them hardly worthy of the dignity of such a dignified body as this. So in future I mended my ways and ever since we have devoted two days to the discussion. I know, however, that it is the wish of the honourable members that this discussion should close to-day, and speeches have been fewer in number than on former occasions. I missed a speech form my honourable friend, Mr. Chandavarkar, who invariably speaks with moderation and great clearness on all subjects, with which he connects himself. There is another drawback in closing the proceedings this afternoon because I understand that some of the honourable members will instantly withdraw from Poona which will preclude them from giving me the pleasure they would otherwise have afforded me in coming to my house to-morrow night. However, I must be the first to acknowledge that picturesque as Poona and its surroundings are, no one can call it at this moment a pleasant place to live in. Now there are only one or two points on which I wish to touch in the course of the few remarks I have to make, and two of these are in connection with what fell from the Hon. Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta who criticises

THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT

in regard to the Law Schools. Upon our refusing to recognise a private law school for the purposes of L. L. B. degree examination my hon. friend, I understand, founded a charge that we are reversing the policy of the Education Commission and discouraging instead of promoting private enterprise in educational matters. Now, while it is true that, like Mr. Mehta himself, we held that the withdrawal of the Government from the direction and control of higher education might be carried too far, the immediate practical question before us was how best to improve the opportunity open to LL. B. students of obtaining their legal education. On the one hand the working of the Government law school was admitted to be unsatisfactory. On the other a private institution had come forward with an application to be recognised equally with the Government law school for the purposes of the L. L. B. examination. There were two courses, and only two open to the Government. One was to introduce such reforms in the Government law schools as would remove the grounds of complaint which certainly existed. The other was to let the Government law school alone and to recognise the new private school as a competitor with it. With the object of ascertaining whether the Government law school could be so reorganised as to remove the causes of complaint which were admitted to exist, government appointed a strong committee including some of the leading promotors of the new private law school. This committee unanimously recommended to Government a scheme for the reform of the law school which seemed to Government well calculated to secure the object in view, and they had good reason to suppose from the facts that the promoters of the new law school agreed in the report, that they also regarded the scheme as a satisfactory settlement. In these circumstances it would obviously have been impossible for Government to ignore the report of the Committee and to leave the Government school unreformed while recognising a new institution which was not required if the Government school were made efficient. Then the Hon. Mr. Mehta complains that Government have not spent any of their own money on the reformed law school; he does not give us sufficient credit for our desire to introduce the necessary improvement at once. For this purpose money was required, and as famine and plague had left us no funds available from provincial, we were obliged to adopt the recommendation of the Committee and to increase the fees. But as time goes on and experience increases if it is found that school is understaffed as has been indicated by one or two members, I have no doubt that my successor or whoever is responsible for the education portfolio, will give the matter sympathetic consideration. In regard to the university I will endeavour to keep myself as strictly within the rules as I can. The hon. member went rather beyond the margin perhaps, but then it was certainly my fault for having allowed him to do so. The hon. member said he had his eye on my face when he ventured to overstep the boundary and I had my eye on the book of rules which regulate our proceedings and if he had proceeded to propound any arguments on the facts he mentioned it would have been my duty to have stopped him. However, in regard to that particular case to which he referred where Government refused to give its sanction I have got to say that they were actuated by one and only one reason, which was to preserve to the utmost the interest of higher education. I can also assure the hon. members of this Council that Government did not come to the decision until after being pretty well assured that they had the great majority of

EXPERT OPINION BEHIND THEM.

It has been noted that Rs. 1,40,000 additional has been put in the Budget for Education and it is out of the much welcome wind-fall of 15 lakhs, for which certainly I am most grateful, and I must join with my hon. colleague Mr. Nugent in saying that the Government of India have treated us with generosity, especially as that item of Rs. 1,40,000 enables us to discharge a number of obligations to various local bodies which have been put to considerable inconvenience because they have had to wait for money due to them. We have now discharged, or are about to discharge almost all of these debts and I cannot lose this opportunity of expressing the obligations of Government for the great patience and the great consideration shown us by those local bodies who have so had to wait. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the services of many officers in this department of plague work. Before I leave Mr. Mehta's speech I must notice the very strong hope he expressed that inoculation should not be compulsory. I think I understood the hon. member rightly. Very well I will say this: I thoroughly agree with him. I had occasion about ten days ago to visit the plague laboratory at Parel at which I hope to see my hon. colleague on Saturday. It was most interesting. There we have a laboratory fully equipped and under the direction of the Government of India but situated in the Presidency city. We listened to an interesting lecture within reasonable dimensions from the head bacteriologist, Major Bannerman, and I was asked to say a few words in reply. Hon. members will allow me to repeat what I said on that occasion on the point. I said this: If we are experts or not we have all had the opportunity of reading the various reports and considering the figures placed before us and considering the reports and these figures on the results of inoculation. If I were asked to advise whether a man or woman engaged day after day and night after night in plague work should be inoculated, I would advise him most certainly to undergo the operation. In the same way if any individuals or class of individuals be particularly liable to this terrible disease I would equally say to them, "Go and be inoculated." But that we have no forcible system of inoculation I think I shall be able to prove before I sit down. I might also mention this that it has been remarked to me that Europeans do not flock to be inoculated. Well, happily so far, and I am sure all the people of this country will congratulate us upon the fact, the plague does not often attack us. But there is another disease to at present which Europeans in this country seem to be peculiarly liable, especially in Poona, and that is enteric fever. I can assure my hon. colleagues who mentioned the subject that I am told that there is hardly a lady in Poona who has not been inoculated against enteric. On the general question of plague I had hoped at the moment,—we are still permitted to hope—about two months ago that we might have had some respite from the ravages of the disease; but unhappily again as two years ago and last year, Poona is now battling with an epidemic, the fury of which appears to me, without going into figures, to have been greater than ever was known in the Presidency before. I have spoken before of the great efforts of every officer engaged in plague work and also of the no less remarkable fortitude and patience of the suffering population of Poona and the large number of volunteers whom we have enlisted to assist in [plague operations.]

PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

As regards the operations their fortitude and patience appears in no way abated and a number of volunteers are sticking to their work in a most praise worthy way. Two years ago, it will be remembered, it was my duty to comment somewhat severely upon the report which had been spread by Professor Gokhale owing no doubt his having been misinformed. I pointed out then that at any rate he should have been more careful about his information before propagating such damaging statements. Anxious as I was, however, to refute these statements on that occasion no less anxious am I to avow that there is no more hard-working, generous and sympathetic worker amongst the plague volunteers than Professor Gokhale. Now I must turn for a moment to the Honorable Mr. Chhatre, the new member whom I welcome at the first sitting of the Council. He comes from a district which unhappily is very heavily infected, or rather from near the city which is so very heavily infected with plague. And before I got any private information as to what is supposed to be going on in Belgaum, I like other people observed the newspapers and saw statements which I thought called for an explanation. I called for a special report from the Commissioner of the Division who is himself in charge of the operations and I think it will be convenient for the public and this honourable Council if I read two or three short extracts from it, because otherwise it may be said that certain statements made either cannot be answered or our answers may not be considered adequate. "The hospitals," the report says, "are well equipped with all appliances and stores. A proper staff of nurses, doctors, ayahs, and wardboys is employed. A charitable organisation supplies, hospital comforts warm clothing, fruit, special food, good blankets, and toys for infant patients. The sanitation and conservancy of the town are restored to something like reasonable efficiency, though still far from perfect. All departments and all offices have been drawn upon for assistance. The Executive Engineer, the acting Conservator of Forests, the Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent Land Records and Agriculture, both my assistants, the Deputy Collector and a large number of subordinate officers, are engaged in voluntary but exacting and disagreeable duties in connection with the organisation. The general officer commanding has enlisted his staff and many other officers to assist in carrying out the same work in the Cantonment and is himself indefatigable in working for the welfare of the troops and population. There is now a well-managed hospital in the Cantonment. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I am able to report that the high-caste Hindus have also established a private hospital in the town. They have received every encouragement and help in this good work, and the hospital which is housed in one of the Municipal school buildings is comfortable and well managed. A fifth hospital is equipped and is ready for emergencies at a day's notice." When any area is found by the occurrence of indigenous cases to be infected, the residents in that area are required for their own and for the public safety to leave it. No person is, however, so required to leave his home unless a ten days' shelter has been provided for him, during which time he can arrange to house himself, and he is assisted so to do, if necessary, by provision of materials and by money grants either from the discretional funds provided by Government or from charitable sources. Alike while under shelter in the Health Camp and while housed outside the town-site he is under no restriction as regards going and coming and pursuing his business in his shop or other place during the day; he is only prohibited from sleeping in the infected area by night. There are, of course, subsidiary rules relating to the cleaning and ventilation of houses, disinfection and so on; but essentially and for all practical purposes this is the only plague regulation enforced upon or prescribed to the population of Belgaum. The elaborate system has, besides the removal of the sick to hospital, no other object than this. . . . Inoculation is optional, but is encouraged for the advantage of the individual. The hon. member made a suggestion in regard to plague generally that more health camp accommodation should be provided as that question is receiving consideration. Now I do not wish to take my hon. colleague very severely to task; but I am informed that he has held two different opinions. Everybody is at liberty to change his opinion at one time or another. He favoured the efforts being made by the authorities and attended a public meeting, at which he spoke in favour of them. However, for some reason or another he changed his mind, and these were the words he used:—The leaders of opinion were not bound to encourage inoculation, because the masses were too ignorant to be convinced 'and might better be left to die till they changed their minds.' Did the honourable member say that or did he not?

Mr. Chhatre: I did not say that. I said it is useless to argue with the people, because they are so ignorant and will never receive your arguments. You may argue to the end of the world; but they will never understand and the only way will be to leave them to themselves.

His Excellency: I am glad the words recalled were not actually used by the honourable member. I would advise the honourable member to banish the word "never" from his vocabulary. If there is one thing you cannot predict about it is plague. Instead of saying "It is no use ever to try and argue about inoculation or disinfection or whatever the actual proposal may be" I would say "Try and keep on trying to argue and persuade so far as you can about the efficacy of a certain measure so far as experience teaches you it is right, and then you will be satisfied you are doing something to assist the people among whom you are dwelling, and instead of being critical of the praiseworthy efforts being made I would ask the hon. member to come over and help us and go about and help in the city close to which he dwells. I know no member of the Government who has not been by the bed side of scores of plague patients. And here is an opportunity for the hon. member not only to distinguish himself, but to endear himself to those who live around him. Now in regard to what Mr. Parakh said about Anand and the various regulations and rules and so on. He criticises railway inspection and of his criticism I do not complain at all. But he did not tell us how far his criticisms were founded on the facts of personal experience and whether he had had an opportunity of investigating the complaints or visiting those camps and of satisfying himself the statements he makes are beyond refutation. Well, I can only say in regard to that we have a very experienced and very sympathetic officer in charge of all the railway inspection, Surgeon-Capt. Jennings. He is a peripatetic officer and goes from place to place. Every complaint is registered and inquired into and where the weekly return comes in these complaints and the explanations are placed before Government. So, therefore, I have only to say that in face of this organisation which I have really excellent reason to believe is complete, and in charge of an extremely capable officer, I feel rather more inclined to side with the officer who makes the returns than to accept statements such as these put forward, and which so far as I am concerned certainly do not carry conviction. Now, gentlemen, this is the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you on the question of the budget and as you are aware our legislative proceedings, except on the question of the budget, do not lend themselves to discursive speeches of any kind. And whilst I cannot but say that I extremely regret that this is the last opportunity I shall have of addressing you as at present the prospect at this moment cannot be described as, anything but gloomy, still there is no reason to anticipate that this state of things will long prevail. There is no reason to believe that the September rains will fail. If however, they do fail and if when my successor arrives in February next he finds us in a state of plague combined with famine I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind he will speedily recognise the immense efforts that are made by the officers of all descriptions and also the patience and appreciation of the people of the Presidency of Bombay. I will also say this. There may be some who may not agree with me, but I believe in my own mind that owing to the unprecedented misfortunes through which the Presidency has passed, the officers of all sorts who have been brought into the closest possible connection with the people. I am certain myself that for many many years, the people of this Presidency and the officers of Government have never been drawn so closely together and if those misfortunes are to continue for another year or two the feeling of sympathy on the one hand and appreciation on the other will be still more strongly commented.

THE KHOTE BILL AMENDMENT ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent: The Bill to amend the Khote Act is put down in the agenda paper for second reading, but I am afraid the notice is somewhat premature. The Bill has not yet been reported upon to the Select Committee, and until the committee has made its report and the report has been received and published the Bill cannot be read a second time. I daresay it may be asked, considering that the Select Committee was given six months to submit a report, why we have not furnished our report in that considerable period of time. The reply is that the subject is exceedingly difficult and one of great complexity and the Select Committee, as well as the Government, have been endeavouring to obtain information on various points but mainly on the important point that it would be found feasible to carry out the suggestion made by the hon'ble Mr. Khare that the payments of rent to the Khots should be a certain fixed multiple of the assessment. I only mention this to show the cause for the great delay. I ask for the permission of the Council to extend the time by a further period of six months for the Select Committee to report upon the Bill, I also propose that the hon. Mr. Chhatre, as the member for the Southern Division, in which division Ratnagiri, is situated, should be appointed a member of the Select Committee on the Bill. I ask for six months because the native gentlemen, including my friend Mr. Desai and Mr. Chhatre who are members of the Select Committee, rather regard with repugnance the idea of having to spend a month at Poona I am reluctant to come here to attend any meetings. There will probably be no meeting of this Council during November and December, I therefore ask the Council for a further period of six months to thrash this matter out.

This was agreed to and the Council rose.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD.

In the House of Commons on Friday, August 4, Sir Andrew Scoble asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Sultan Muhammad, described as an Afghan general and a near relative of the Ameer of Afghanistan, resident in England, has been recognised as the official representative of the Ameer; and whether there is any truth in the statement.

Lord G. Hamilton: There is no representative or relative of his Highness the Ameer in this country. The gentleman referred to is a British subject, who was once in the Ameer's service, but is not known to have held any office in the Ameer's army.

ALLEGED INDIAN POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. Hazell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that during the year 1897 four charges of torture were preferred against the police force of the North-Western Provinces and Oude, all of which ended in convictions, and that it was officially reported that during the same year the conduct of the police force in the Province of Coorg was unsatisfactory; and whether, owing to the low rates of pay offered, it is difficult to get suitable recruits to join these forces; and, if so, whether the Government of India is taking any steps to improve the position of these men and so attract a better class in order to avoid a recurrence of the scandals referred to.

Lord G. Hamilton said:—I am aware that in 1897 four cases of police torture ended in conviction in the police of the North-Western Provinces and Oude. In two of these cases the torture appears to have been inflicted under the orders of a superior and well-paid officer. As regards Coorg, which is a very small district, I find that for 1897 the Chief Commissioner in his review mentions "a decided improvement" as having taken place in police work, and also that he is preparing a scheme to remedy what he considers the disadvantege of insufficent pay. That cases of misconduct by the police should occur is a matter for very great regret; but there is reason to hope that a gradual improvement in this respect is taking place. The subject of improving the position and quality of the police generally has constantly occupied the attention of the Government of India, and large sums of money have been devoted during recent years to this purpose.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

In reply to Mr. Havelock Wilson, on August 7 Mr. Ritchie said: The names of the vessels owned by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in which deductions from tonnage have been disallowed because the space required by section 210 of the Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, was not provided are as follows:—Arcadia, Bengal, Ballaarat, Coromandel, Carthage, Chusan, Canton, Manila, Massilia, Nubia, Oriental, Oceana, Parramatta, Peninsular, Pekin, Peshawur, Shanghai, Shannon, Thames, Valetta, and Simla.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Havelock Wilson, Mr. Ritchie said: I can only refer the hon. member to the terms of the answer given to a similar question put by him on the 3rd inst., which obviously showed that in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown the provisions of section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act are infringed when the space required by that section is not provided for Lascars or other native seamen.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAMS.

On Tuesday August 8, Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: If it is possible to lay before Parliament any agreements and correspondence between the Government of India on the one side, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, or any of them on the other part, relating to the establishment or subsequent modifications of a joint-purse agreement for dealing with international telegrams and settlement of accounts between the parties to the joint-purse agreement; what is the actual cost at which the Indian Government transmit telegrams over their lines from Kurrachee to Bushire and Fao; and what transit rate under the existing joint-purse system the Indian Government would charge over the same portion of their lines for messages to or from England handed to them by any English company not represented in the joint-purse agreement.

Lord G. Hamilton; It would be necessary to obtain the consent of several companies mentioned before the agreements referring to the joint-purse arrangements could be made public, and I am therefore at present unable to undertake to lay papers on the table. The transit rates over the Indian Government cables between Kurrachee and Bushire or Fao are as follows:—On messages exchanged with India—between Kurrachee and Bushire, 1·455 fr.; between Kurrachee and Fao, 1·905 fr.; on messages exchanged with countries beyond India—between Kurrachee and Bushire, 1·09 fr.; between Kurrachee and Fao, 1·39 fr. These rates are laid down in the International Telegraph Convention and are the same for all classes of messages, whether handed over by any English company belonging to the joint-purse agreement or by any other company or foreign Government Administration. The rates can only be altered with the consent of the States interested who are parties to the International Telegraph Convention.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was possible to lay before Parliament any agreements and correspondence between her Majesty's Government on the one side, and the Eastern Extension Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company on the other side, relating to the submarine telegraph cables which land at Wu-sung (for Shanghai), Hong Kong Labuan Singapore, and Penang.

Mr. Chamberlain: The latest agreement—that of 1893—can be laid before Parliament if desired, but the earlier correspondence is not only in part of a confidential nature, but is also very voluminous, and extends over many years. I fear, therefore, that it could not be given.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in view of the efforts now being made for a reduction of foreign, colonial, and Indian telegraphic charges, her Majesty's Government would request her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, and Lord Cromer to procure from the Turkish, Persian, and Egyptian Governments, respectively, copies of all concessions granted to, and all agreements made with, either the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European, or the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, or the agents of all or any of them and with the Indian Government.

Mr. Brodrick: In reply to the two questions of my hon. friend, I have to say that her Majesty's Government would not feel justified in publishing or in obtaining for publication, as seems to be suggested, from one of the parties without the consent of the other copies of the arrangements referred to. The arrangements between her Majesty's Government and Turkey and Persia have already been published.

THE COLONISATION OF ASSAM.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, out of 6,750,000 acres of land capable of cultivation in Assam, not more than 1,750,000 acres are under cultivation; whether he will state what was the area of land and what were the main conditions under which it was proposed to offer it for cultivation under the scheme for opening up a large tract of this province recently submitted to the Government of India by the Chief Commissioner of Assam; whether he will further state to what extent; and, under what conditions the Government of India have seen their way to sanction this experiment, and, whether, in view of the pressing importance of finding new outlets for Indian capital and labour he will present papers in reference to the question alluded to.

Lord G. Hamilton: The areas mentioned in the first clause of this question are I believe, correctly stated. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has laid certain proposals for the colonisation of that district before the Government of India, who, though not in complete accord with the Chief Commissioner, have agreed to consider any scheme which he may submit for the colonisation of a large tract in Assam on the general lines which he advocated. At present I am not in a position to give any detailed information on the subject but, if the scheme assumes a practical shape, I shall no doubt receive a communication from the Government of India, and shall then be prepared to consider whether papers dealing with this question can be presented.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On the order for going into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts,

Lord G. Hamilton said that the statement which he had to make referred to a triennial period, which was one of financial oscillation and contrast. The figures and facts which he had to lay before the House were of exceptional statistical and financial interest, and were, moreover, a clearer index than any statement he had previously made as to the industrial and economical conditions of British India under British rule. The first year with which he had to deal was that of the closed accounts of 1897-98. That was the last year in which the famine caused a great disturbance in the financial system of India. The famine was not the only disturbing cause. There were war, plague, and earthquakes, and all of these tended to augment the expenditure and diminish the revenue account. In June last year he estimated that the deficit would amount to 5,283,000 rx. The actual deficit was 5,859,000 rx., the difference being due to the revenue being 214,000 rx. less and the expenditure 113,000 rx. less than was anticipated. We now knew the total cost of the famine, both direct and indirect to the revenue of India. It was estimated to amount to 16,649,000 rx. That was a somewhat lower estimate than that which he made last year, and of that amount no less than 9,300,000 rx. fell on the accounts of this year.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, has published a long statement in reply to the newspaper criticism passed on his administration, and especially to the allegations contained in telegrams published in London. He declares that no army appointments were made through political influence, and no money was wrongfully used. Mr. M'Kinley, he adds, appointed only 1,032 out of 8,785 volunteer officers, and he selected either men of the regular army or those who had served in the Civil War or on the frontier.

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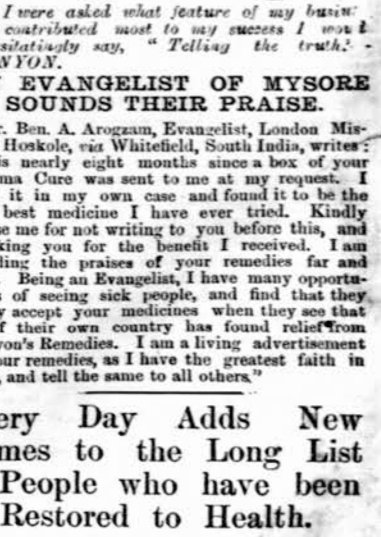

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AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

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THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY PROJECT.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on July 30:—In an article dealing with what it describes as the rivalry in the peaceful conquest of Asiatic Turkey the "Reichswehr" calls attention to the great progress made in this direction by Germany. Apart from her efforts to secure the concession for the extension of the Anatolian Railway to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf, Germany has for a long time past been doing her utmost to pave the way for the commercial exploitation of the line. These preliminary measures include the promotion of German colonisation in Asia Minor, the founding of a German-Persian commercial association at Bremen, which has established an agency at Bushire, and the arrangement made last March between Germany and Roumania for a more rapid and direct service between Berlin and Bucharest *via* Breslau, Cracow, and Lemberg. This agreement, which was entered into with the approval of the Austrian Government, provides that two special trains shall pass daily between Berlin and Bucharest, forming a junction with the express from Buzeo to Constanza, on the Black Sea. This arrangement brings Constantinople within forty-eight hours of Berlin. At the same time a special telegraph connection has been established with Constantinople, together with a more rapid postal service at reduced rates. If the projected extension of the Anatolian line were to be carried into effect, this direct connection between Germany and the railway system of Asia Minor, which is in German hands, would bring Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf within four to five days' journey of Berlin, and would enable the German Empire to absorb the profitable trade of that entire region. In the course of its further remarks on the rival Russian and English project, the *Reichswehr* says that Russia would appear to have several irons in the fire, being concerned in schemes on both sides of the Gulf. It adds that a Russian mining association has secured a seventy years' lease of a territory which includes nearly all the north of Persia, and which is believed to have the richest copper mines in the world.

Writing again on Aug. 7, the same correspondent says:—

The scheme for a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf put forward by Count Vladimir Kapnist on behalf of an international syndicate having been dropped, there are only two serious proposals left for the consideration of the Turkish authorities. The first of these to be submitted to the Porte is that promoted by Mr. Ernest Rechnitzer, a Hungarian subject settled in London, who is acting on behalf of English capitalists. His project differs in some material respects from Count Kapnist's scheme, of which particulars were given in the Vienna Correspondence of the "Times" on Dec. 17, 1898. Mr. Rechnitzer's scheme provides for a terminus at Alexandretta on the Mediterranean and a branch line to Konieh connecting with the existing German railway. This is a condition sine *qua non* of any Euphrates Valley railway, owing to the strategic requirements of the Porte, which naturally insists upon direct communication with the Turkish capital. This project has received the sanction of all competent departments in Constantinople and only awaits the ratification of the Sultan.

When it was realised in Germany that the question of the Euphrates railway had been revived and that the line was not unlikely to be built by English capitalists, the railway interest, apparently apprehensive of a diminution of influence in Asia Minor and of losing its chance of acquiring a footing on the Persian Gulf, brought forward the well-known rival scheme to which reference has frequently been made in the *Times*. The terms of the British proposal being more advantageous to the Turkish Government from a financial standpoint than that of their German competitors, it would on that account alone seem to have a better chance of being ultimately adopted. Moreover, the Sultan, who has latterly shown signs of a more friendly disposition towards England, would certainly be inclined to promote an improvement of relations with Great Britain if a means could be found for doing so without alienating German sympathies.

Russia has for years past viewed with growing jealousy the progress of German influence in Asia Minor. Her commercial interests are opposed to the opening up of a new granary, such as the Euphrates Valley, capable of competing with her own corn in the markets of the world. Therefore, if unable to secure the control of the line for herself, she would welcome the failure of both schemes. In case the new railway were to be built, however, she would prefer to see it in English hands. She has a strong and natural objection to the addition of Germany as a new factor in the problem which she has to solve in the Persian Gulf. If the line were to be constructed and controlled by English capital, Russia would, in the eventuality of a future conflict, have to deal with England alone. Were it in German hands, she would have to reckon with two Powers instead of one, and might perhaps be forced into a position of antagonism towards the German Empire, which in different circumstances could be regarded as at least a possible ally. These considerations probably account for the attitude now taken by Russia in Constantinople, where she opposes the German scheme while regarding the rival English project with comparative indifference.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" ascribes the journey of the Turkish Ambassador in London to Constantinople mainly to his wish to support English projects for a Bagdad railway. It says:—

The Sultan is reported to have repeatedly expressed a desire to again have a good understanding with England. The Smyrna-Aidin Railway Company has for some time past been eagerly trying to get a concession for an extension of its line, without any Turkish guarantee, and is strongly supported by the British Ambassador. The general manager, with a party of engineers, has undertaken a journey into the interior of Asia Minor, to survey the country.

TURKEY AND THE GULF.

The following is a translation of a telegram from Constantinople to the *Neue Freie Presse* of July 28:—

The Porte has lately devoted much attention to the coast of the Persian Gulf, in view of the anticipated joining of the Anatolian Railway with the projected English line, which is to extend from Konieh to Bassorah, on the Gulf. Various measures have already been adopted with a view to increasing the naval power of Turkey in those parts. The appointment to the Governorship of the Province of Bassorah, of Handi Pasha, late Port Admiral of Constantinople, is due to no other cause. The task of this very able official will consist mainly of establishing closer communications between himself and the more or less independent tribes of his province, and of improving the maritime position of Turkey in the Persian Gulf and in the Delta of the Euphrates and Tigris. The latter object is to be achieved by creating new posts of port superintendents of Fao and Koweit on the Gulf, at Baghdad and at Kout-el-Amara on the Tigris, at Nasrieh, and at Souk-es-Chouk on the Euphrates, and at Kourna, where the rivers meet. The port of Bassorah will be henceforth a first-class port under the orders of an admiral. The Turkish fleet in the Persian Gulf, consisting of one third-class cruiser and three smaller craft, is to be increased. Finally, it is intended to reorganise the service of steamers on the Tigris, to build landing-stages, and to improve the pilot service, in order to afford further facilities to the development of commerce.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—August 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major S H Henderson, I M S,
Major C C Vaid, I M S, B
Major R S Maclagan, B
Major A B Pritchard, B
Mr C P Caspersz, B Cov
Mr E W Colin, B Cov
Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, B Cov
Mr C M W Brett, B Cov
Mr F L Crawford, B
Mr D K Macdonald, B
Mr W D S Hack, Bo
Lieut-Col H W B Boyd
Major J C B Craster
Capt T G Seddon
Lieut A M Hennell
Lieut S M Tahourdin
Lieut F G C Ross
Lieut C Prissick
Lieut J C Simpson
Lieut S D Vale
Commander G S Hewett

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W Owen, I M S, B, 5 weeks, M C
Lieut W M Coldstream, B, 3 A C
Mr F C Gates, B Cov, furl to Nov 11, 1899
Mr J S C Davis, B Cov, furl to March 20, 1900
Mr L P Shirres, B Cov, 3 mo extraordinary leave
Mr E F Growse, B Cov, 3 mo furl
Mr G Bower, B Cov, 8 days furl
Mr B B Newbould, B Cov, 1 week's furl
Mr A D C Way, B, 3 mo M C, subject to confirmation
Mr A Monro, B 6 days' furl
Mr J W Hallon, B, 4 mo M C the period after Jan 18, 1900 being extraordinary leave
Mr S A J Keatinge, B, 10 days's furl
Lieut-Col G L Walker, I M S, M 3 1-2 mo furl
Capt E de V Wintle, 3 mo
Lieut W J Lambert, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major D W Scotland, I M S, B
Major W H Neilson, I M S, B
Lieut A B Minchin, C I E, B
Mr F C Gates, B Cov
Mr J H Simpson, B Cov
Mr G Bower, B Cov
Mr J C Faunthorpe, B Cov
Mr T J Kennedy, B Cov
Mr B B Newbould, B Cov
Mr H C Grimshaw, B
Mr H Wood, B
Mr W C Davis, B
Mr H G Gearing, B
Mr A Monro, B
Mr A Morse, B
Mr T E Wale, B
Mr A R Macdonald, B
Mr G L Searight, B
Mr T W Stewart, B
Mr S A J Keatinge, B
Mr H de L Ross, B
Mr H D Taylor, M Cov
Lieut R S Pottinger, Bo
Mr L C Swifte, Bo Cov
Mr G S Barnard, Bo
Lieut-Col C W W Burton
Lieut-Col C Hogge
Major H K Harley, D S O
Capt J M Morris
Capt D G Marshall
Lieut D C Young
Lieut G H Prevost
Lieut P M Horne
Lieut H S Strong

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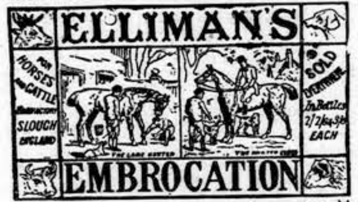

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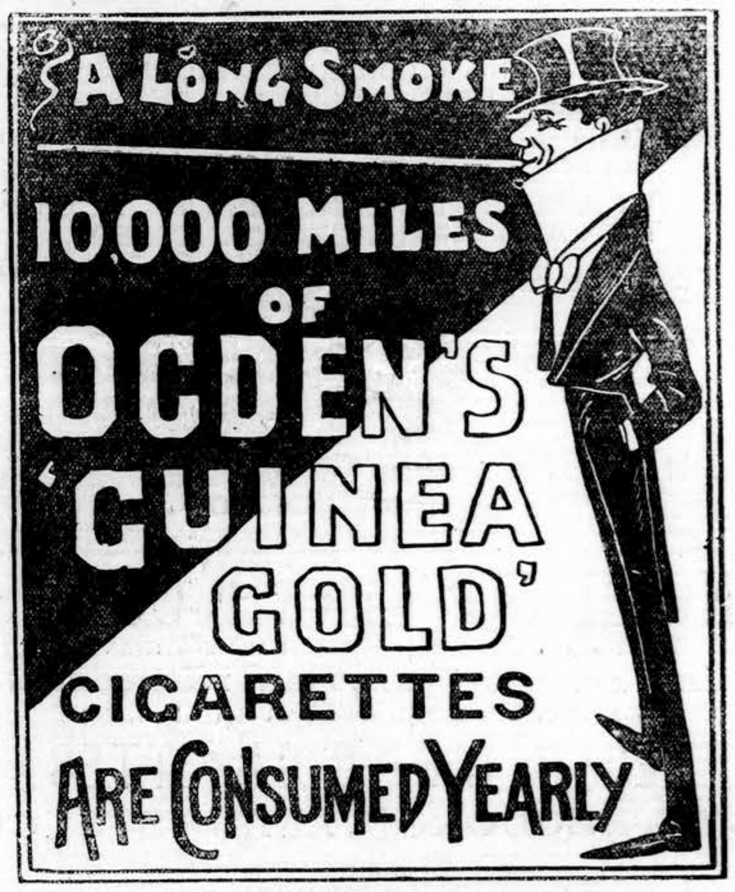
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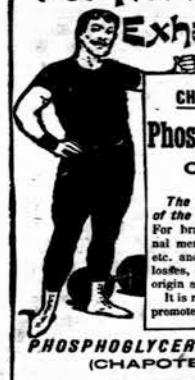

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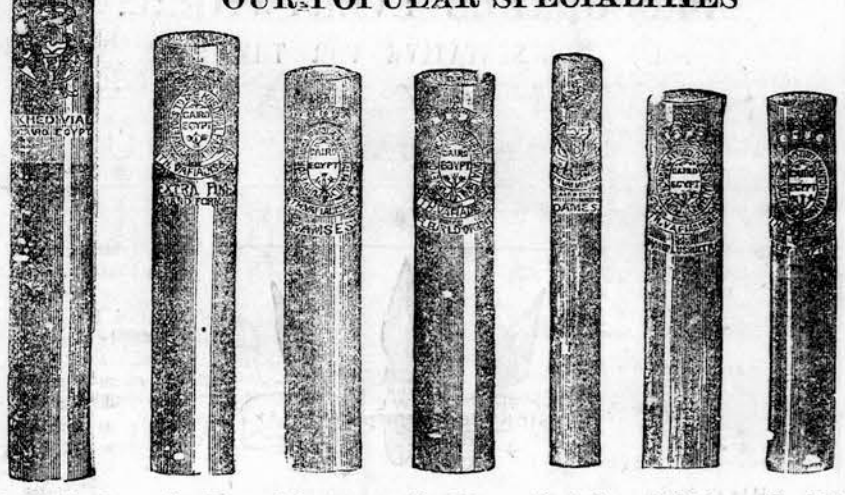

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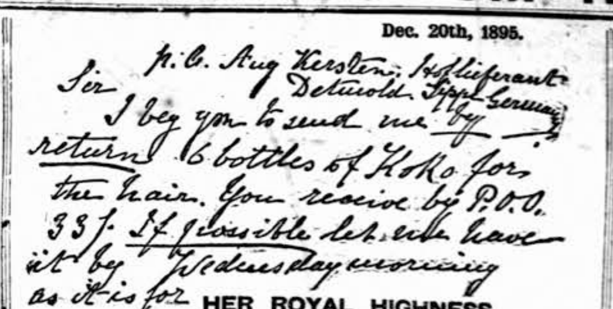

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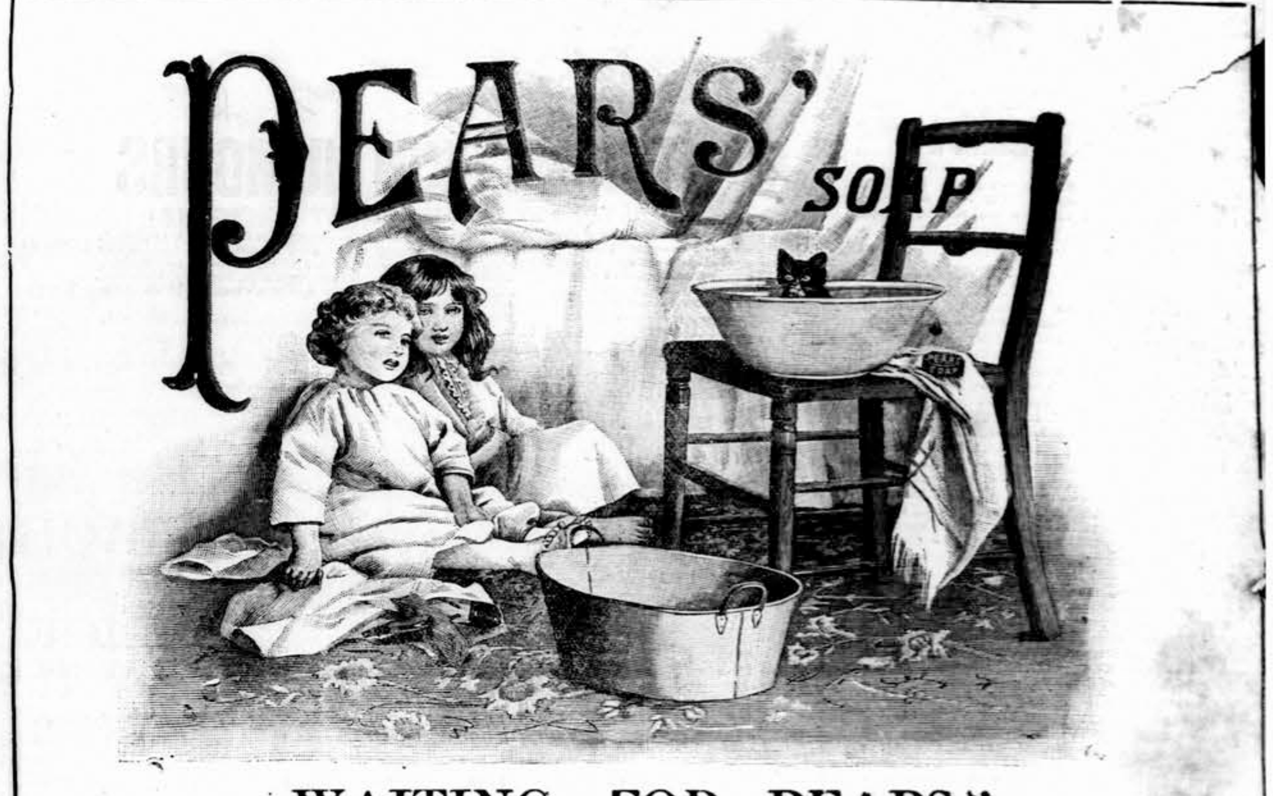

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